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Borough of



Brighouse

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Health Services

of the Borough of Brighouse

1960

FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Medical Officer of Health

Borough of



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Medical Officer of Health

Borough of Brighouse

Health and Cleansing Committee

(As at 31st December, 1960)

His Worship the Mayor :

Councillor J. A. HALLOWELL, J.P.

Chairman :

Councillor L. KAYE, B.Sc.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. M. I. WALSHAW, C.C.

Coun. W. FURNESS	Coun. Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL,
„ Mrs. E. HIONS	C.C.
„ L. HULME	„ J. K. PICKARD
„ D. R. MARSHALL	„ J. PICKLES, M.A., LL.B.
	„ A. S. WOMERSLEY

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

His Worship The Mayor : Councillor J. A. HALLOWELL, J.P.

Councillor L. KAYE, B.Sc. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. M. I. WALSHAW, C.C. (Vice-Chairman)

Coun. L. HULME	Miss M. BOTTOMLEY
„ Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL	Mrs. E. EDWARDS
„ D. R. MARSHALL	„ E. R. HINCHLIFFE
„ A. S. WOMERSLEY	„ C. PETTY
The Mayoress :	„ M. PICKARD
Mrs. J. A. HALLOWELL	„ W. SYKES
	„ G. TURNER

Health Department

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

F. APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A. Also Divisional Medical Officer, Division 18, West Riding County Council, Health Department, Mill House, Huddersfield Road, Brighouse. Telephone : Brighouse 796.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer.

Miss M. P. MILLIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), D.P.H. (Hons.), B.Sc.

Assistant County Medical Officer for Division 18, West Riding County Council :

D. B. REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Orthopædic Surgeon :

**J. HUNTER ANNAN, F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeons :

**S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

**P. M. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.O.M.S.

Consultant Psychiatrist :

N. V. WILKINSON, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

Dental Officer :

J. TODD, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer:

W. JENNINGS, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst. P.C., M.R.S.H.
Meat and Food Inspector's Cert. Final, Royal Society of Health.
Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.
Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
Diploma, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Technical Assistant, Smoke Control Areas :

R. L. WOOD
(Commenced September, 1960).

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

B. R. NAGLE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

Smoke Inspector's Diploma, Royal Society of Health.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

A. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.P.H.I.

Meat and Food Inspector's Diploma, Royal Society of Health.

Divisional Nursing Officer :

Miss C. J. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate

Queen's Nurse

(Commenced August, 1960).

Acting Senior Health Visitor :

Miss M. LATIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate.

Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors :

Miss D. BARNES, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

Health Visitor's Certificate.

Miss C. A. GARDINER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate.

(Terminated September, 1960).

Miss B. M. GREENWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate.

Queen's Nurse.

(Terminated September, 1960).

Assistant Health Visitors :

*Mrs. M. ARMITAGE, S.R.N.

Mrs. N. FOSSARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

*Mrs. I. HEPWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

*Mrs. J. PICKARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss I. M. PULMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N.

Midwives :

Miss D. K. ADAMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Terminated July, 1960).

Miss D. DUCKWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Queen's Nurse.

(Commenced September, 1960).

Miss W. LISTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss K. M. McCORMICK, S.C.M.

Home Nurses :

Mrs. B. HOPSON, S.R.N., R.F.N.
Queen's Nurse.
Mrs. A. M. RUSHWORTH, S.R.N.
Queen's Nurse.
Mrs. F. SYKES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Queen's Nurse.
Mrs. M. B. WALTER, S.R.N.
Queen's Nurse.

Mental Welfare Officers :

S. PARKINSON (Senior)
(Commenced October, 1960).
*Miss E. C. WROE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.N.
Health Visitor's Certificate.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

Mrs. M. F. DUCKENFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A.

Speech Therapist :

*Miss P M. HARVEY
(Commenced September, 1960).

Staff at Wellholme Park Day Nursery :

Mrs. D. S. FREEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron.
Mrs. B. BERRY, S.R.N., Deputy Matron.
These personnel were assisted by a staff of Certificated
Nursery Nurses and Nursery Assistants.

Senior Clerk :

G. O. RICHARDSON

Clerks :

Mrs. D. CHEETHAM
Miss I. HOLMES
Mrs. G. HURLEY
Mrs. E. JOHNSON
Miss M. C. MILNES
Miss B. L. MITCHELL
(Commenced February, 1960, Terminated September, 1960)
Miss A. W. PEARSON
(Terminated December, 1960)
Miss J. S. TAYLOR
*Mrs. F. WARING
Miss J. YOUNG

Cleansing and Sanitary Section :

Miss C. M. AINSWORTH

(Terminated August, 1960)

Mr. G. HESELTINE

(Cleansing Department—Terminated July, 1960).

Mr. R. C. I. LINGER

(Terminated November, 1960).

Mr. R. I. MARSDEN

(Cleansing Department—Commenced August, 1960).

Miss B. L. MITCHELL

(Commenced September, 1960)

Mr. S. L. RATHMELL

Divisional Depot Superintendent, County Ambulance Service :

W. ANDERSON.

* Part time

** Part time by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1960.

I have again included details of my work in the Brighouse Borough as Divisional Medical Officer of the West Riding County Council to give a more complete picture of the health services of the district.

With the divisionalisation of the County Health Services, the day-to-day work of the Personal Health Service is administered locally and so we have a unified Service. Public Health is indivisible, and Environmental and Personal Health Services cannot be separated with advantage. There is still inevitable duplication of visiting, which could be reduced if the Welfare and Children's Services were unified with our own. We have, however, a close liaison with the local Field Workers in these Departments and we are fortunate indeed in having Officers who co-operate with us. The work of the Co-ordinating Committee brings us into close contact with these Officers and with those of the National Assistance Board, and with the Probation Officers.

The Environmental Public Health Services of the Local Authority are carried out with enthusiasm by a competent team of Public Health Inspectors. The proper housing of our townspeople and their removal from conditions which are injurious to their health, the provision of clean air and clean food are all extremely important factors in the maintenance of personal health. We like to believe that we have played a part in obtaining a more satisfactory environment for the people of this town. Our work is not finished. There are still many unfit houses in the Borough and many more houses which are not yet provided with a bathroom and an efficient hot water supply, and the maintenance of clean food will demand constant vigilance while it is prepared by human hands. Although this Borough can proudly point to its remarkable progress in the establishment of smoke control areas, only the fringe of the industrial smoke problem has yet been reached and we have a long way to go before we have a smoke-free Borough.

As environmental conditions have improved and anxieties about the most elementary necessities of life have been removed, washing machines, refrigerators, television sets and vacuum cleaners are now regarded as basic essentials of the average household but anxiety does not belong only to people who live on an elementary level. Indeed, anxieties due to lack of basic essentials are anxieties

which there is some hope of removing, but there does appear to be an increase in other more complicated anxieties. The increase in mental ill-health during these recent, more affluent, years places an increased responsibility on your Health Department.

This report is a report on the work of a small Borough of 30,000 people, which has, justifiably, a good deal of local pride, and although our Divisional Health Services are only part of the services of a very large county, and themselves cater for a population of roughly twice the size of this Borough, divisional administration has been able to make the Borough Personal Health Services essentially of a local character, while the larger resources of the County Authority have ensured the provision of special school accommodation for the various types of handicapped children, training centres for educationally sub-normal children, industrial centres for older, severely sub-normal persons, convalescent home provision, hostels and schools for maladjusted children, and other services which would not be readily available to a small Local Authority. The County Medical Officer has held, regularly, meetings at which one can discuss with one's colleagues the problems encountered and at which County policy can be discussed and delineated. On the periphery, regular contact with Councillors and Officers of the Local Authority have given us that local knowledge without which a Public Health Service cannot be properly administered. Insofar as it is possible, it would seem that we have a reasonably satisfactory administration. The administration of a Personal Health Service cannot have the tidy, clear-cut form of a proper balance sheet, and we try locally not to forget that we are dealing with individuals and that our community is not a homogeneous entity but is composed of men, women and children, each of whom has a personality and characteristics, despite any official division into social groups. Personal problems must be dealt with as and when they arise. I believe these can best be understood in a reasonably small unit of administration.

In 1948, we had a minor revolution in Local Government and this Authority lost its Maternity and Child Welfare Services. Shortly before that, Brighouse had ceased to be a local education authority. One of the last things that Brighouse did was to provide a new School Clinic which was only completed in 1945 and has proved invaluable to the County Authority. At the time of the transfer, the Council was actively considering the provision of a new maternity and child welfare centre. This has still not been provided but plans are in hand for a multiple clinic to provide all the services. There has been great difficulty in the selection of a site. This difficulty has been greater because of the uncertain position with regard to the future development of the town centre but the Brighouse Council have given us every help and the Borough Surveyor has kindly suggested possible sites. We hope that this

clinic will form a useful and important public building in the new town centre.

Since the loss of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services by the Borough Council, the old Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee has kept in existence and has been invaluable in providing local knowledge with which to help us to run an efficient service providing for the needs of the people of this town. When the Brighouse Council lost its Maternity and Child Welfare Services, and the County Council lost its Hospital Service, we were faced with a new situation which was helped considerably by the realistic attitude of the County Authority in providing for Divisional Administration of its Public Health Services. A new phase of Local Government re-organisation is now envisaged. It may be that the administration will be altered in a way the advantages of which do not seem to us apparent. However this may be, and whatever we may think about it, there is still a need for our services and they will go on and will be administered in the new framework, different though it may be. Anyone who is used to dealing with personal health problems must be adaptable.

Perhaps the worst feature of the National Health Service Act was the splitting-up of the Health Services of the country into three different groups, the Hospital Administration, under the Regional Hospital Boards with local administration by Hospital Management Committees, the General Practitioners' Service, administered by the Executive Councils, and the Local Health Services, administered by Local Health Authorities, and there is much to be said for one unified Service under one administration, particularly when the rates of remuneration differ so widely, but despite this trichotomy, the goodwill of the individual medical and nursing personnel in the three Services has overcome many of the difficulties and we have had a good closely-working liaison with the other branches. The General Medical Practitioners, who form the key service upon which all other services depend, are perhaps working closer now with our nursing services than at any time. I hope that the liaison with the Health Visitors will continue to expand and that more and more Health Visitors will be able to help General Practitioners in their day-to-day work as the Almoners in Hospital help the Consultants.

It is perhaps inevitable that the Hospital Service has always captured a good deal of public attention. Although this Service is, fortunately, responsible for a very short part of a person's care, it is, necessarily, a spectacular service and admission to a hospital is an event of great importance in anyone's life. I often think the theatre in the hospital is aptly named for in public estimation it has some of the glamour that used to be connected with a stage and is now

associated with television, although it is actually a place of hard work and efficient service. Our service is a preventive service and will never be a spectacular service but we hope and believe that patient, day-to-day work, conscientiously carried out, is producing an effect less dramatic but still as important, and I am sure that whatever the administration of the future may be, the work will go on and will be carried out efficiently.

The Old Persons' Community is now firmly established at Laburnum Grove, and the community room has served a useful purpose in bringing together the old people of this small estate and has helped to prevent the loneliness of old age which is, perhaps, for many the greatest problem that the later years bring. The appointment of Miss Barker as Divisional Nursing Officer made it possible for her to undertake regular visits on this little estate and she now knows all the old people personally. We were fortunate in the choice of a warden who has taken a deep interest in the old people and who helped very much in the formation of an Old People's Committee. I hope that this little community is only the forerunner of many others.

The Old People's Clubs have continued to carry out their excellent work, and the Hipperholme and Lightcliffe Good Companions' Club, the Silver Lining Club at Bailiff Bridge, and the Norwood Green Good Companions' Club have undertaken on behalf of the County Council the local administration of a chiropody service. The Old People's Welfare Committee have arranged for chiropody for the Clifton and Southowram areas, and the Nurses' Endowment Fund have continued to run their chiropody service with reimbursement from the County Council. In this way, every part of the Borough has been covered for chiropody service for old people. All these various Agencies and the Chiropodists have done everything to ensure the success of the scheme, and many old people have expressed the great comfort they have derived from the County Council's new provision. There is no doubt that everything should be done to make the old person ambulant. Even a small excursion from the house helps, both physically and mentally, and I have no doubt that the County Council, by the provision of a free chiropody service for people of pensionable age, is playing a very useful part in reducing the demand for hospital beds. It is perhaps not always realised by Regional Boards how much the County Council is doing in its Old People's Homes, by its District Nursing Service, its Home Help Service, its Health Visiting Service, its Mental Health Service, and now, by its Chiropody Service, in preventing the hospitalisation of the old. Expensive as the Chiropody Service is, it is far cheaper than the provision of hospital beds, and it is far better that old people should be able to live to the end of their lives in the surroundings and the environment that they have always known.

The Old People's Home at Lightcliffe continues to be a very happy place, and we are glad to know that a new Old People's Home will be provided in this Borough in the near future.

The Old People's Welfare Committee have thought for some time that it would be an advantage if a meeting place were arranged where old people who travel to town for shopping could go to enjoy social relationship and a cup of tea, and I understand that earnest endeavours are being made to find suitable premises in the town centre for this project. Meanwhile, all the Old People's Clubs continue to perform with their usual efficient bonhomie, and have long been accepted as part of the essential social services of this town. I have no doubt they play a large part in the prevention of mental ill-health among the old.

Five years have now passed since our Slum Clearance Programme began and it is pleasant to be able to report that the target we had set for the first five years has not only been reached but has been passed. We hope that this rate of progress will be maintained and that we shall complete our twenty years' programme in less than the time allotted. During the next five years, we have set ourselves a rather smaller target but it will be our endeavour, with the help of the Housing Committee, to increase this target if it is at all possible. It must be remembered, of course, that it is important to deal with the worst houses first, and that in the first five years many of our worst houses have now been removed. Increasingly, owners are recognising that houses are not brought forward to be considered by the Council unless they have been thoroughly inspected, and that it is our considered opinion that they have no place in our present-day environment, and very few appeals have recently been made against the Council's decision. It would be wrong in a time of high interest rates and high building costs to bring forward lightly houses which are, or can be made, fit, and it has been our practice to defer consideration of some houses where people have lived to their own satisfaction for many years and do not wish to be disturbed, although we have found that people who have been apparently happy in their nineteenth-century environment have soon found the advantages of modern, efficient housing. Meanwhile, we hope that after the next five years have elapsed, most of the very worst houses will have been removed. Already, some of the others have been improved and we have been able to remove some of them from our programme. As building costs increase, the re-conditioning of old houses becomes an economic possibility, and no-one will be more pleased than the Officers of this Department if attempts are made to make our older houses fit. In the meantime, other houses, unfortunately, will deteriorate because of neglect and apathy on the part of the landlords, and we expect to make another review of our programme in 1963.

The maintenance by the tenants of old houses continues to be a remarkable achievement. In some ways, it makes our work more difficult in that although the houses are fundamentally unfit for human habitation, the tenants by constant and unremitting attention are able to give them, temporarily, a habitable appearance.

The birth rate of 15.6 is less than last year's record but there has also been a slight decrease in the death rate to 12.5. The infant mortality rate of 17.6 is our second lowest death rate on record, the only year in which this record was lower being 1958. Although the figures are small, we can feel some satisfaction in our persistently low infantile death rate. It is difficult to see how this rate can be very much reduced until we are able to have more influence and understand more of the pre-natal factors. This year, seven of the eight deaths which occurred, occurred within the first month of life, and they must be attributed largely to conditions appertaining before birth.

Last year, I was able to report a full staff of Health Visitors and we continued to have a full staff for the first eight months of this year, after which two Health Visitors left us to make a visit to Canada. Although the number of visits remained very high, it was not possible for Health Visitors to spend quite as much time with individual mothers for it was impossible to replace these ladies and we shall welcome them back.

The Day Nursery continues to do excellent work and to provide for children whose mothers have to go out to work for economic necessity. Anyone visiting the Day Nursery will find healthy, happy children, not deprived in any way, and I am certain the Nursery is performing an essential function, although the numbers attending are not as many as when it was open to all mothers who decided to go out to work and left their children to be cared for by the Local Authority.

A site is now being selected for the Training Centre which will cater not only for ineducable children but will provide interest and employment for older, severely sub-normal persons. We hope that work on this Centre will start in the near future.

The work of all members of the Department has continued to be of a very high level and despite the shortage of staff your Chief Public Health Inspector has made excellent progress on his smoke control areas. His preliminary work and his tactful approach and the continued support of the Health Committee and, indeed, of all the members of the Council, have convinced the public of the importance of this task. Already, we are seeing the benefit of our first smoke control areas and members of the public point with pride to the chimneys which are clearly visible and are not surmounted by a dirty haze.

In conclusion, I should like to thank you, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your help during the year. I have also had the co-operation of all Departments of the Corporation and am very conscious of the loyal support given by all the staff of this Department. It has always been their endeavour to maintain the efficiency of the Department and to enlarge its activities for the improvement of the public health of the community.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK APPLETON,
Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1961.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1960

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	7,875
Population : Census 1951, 30,587 ; 1960 (est.)	30,570
Average number of persons per acre	3.88
Number of inhabited houses	11,377
Average number of inhabited houses per acre	1.44
Average number of persons per house	2.69
Rateable Value	£305,279
Product of a Penny Rate	£1,230

A total of thirty-two men and six women were wholly unemployed at the end of 1960. In addition, one woman was temporarily suspended.

These figures are exceptionally low for a town with an insured population of well over 12,000 people. It would, therefore, be true to say that 1960 was a year of great prosperity, full employment with increased activity, expansion of trade and in many cases extension of premises.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Local Employment Exchange for this information.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	209	223	432
Illegitimate	10	13	23
Total	219	236	455

Live Birth Rate : 14.9 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate : 15.6 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births : 5.0.

Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	6	1	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	6	1	7

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 15.2.

Total Live and Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
	225	237	462

Deaths—	M.	F.	Totals
	187	195	382

Crude Death Rate : 12.5 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Death Rate : 12.4 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	5	3	8

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—total : 17.6

" " " " " " " —legitimate : 13.2

" " " " " " " —illegitimate : 87.0

Neo-Natal " " " " " " " 15.4
(First four weeks)

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 13.2
(Under one week)

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births : 28.1
(Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined)

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)

Nil

Rate per 1,000
live and still births
Nil

TABLE I

**BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1960 FOR THE
WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY
AND ENGLAND AND WALES**

	Aggregate of U.D.'s	Aggregate of R.D.'s	Adminis- trative County	England and Wales	Brighouse
Crude Birth	16.5	17.8	16.9	17.1	14.9
Adjusted Birth ...	16.7	17.8	17.1	17.1	15.6
Crude Death	12.2	9.7	11.5	11.5	12.5
Adjusted Death ...	12.9	11.9	12.6	11.5	12.4
Tuberculosis—					
Respiratory ...	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.03
Other	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
All Forms	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
Cancer	2.10	1.67	1.98	2.16	2.13
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.97	1.53	1.85	*	1.90
Heart and Circula- tory Diseases ...	4.68	3.52	4.35	*	5.82
Respiratory Diseases	1.25	0.96	1.17	*	.85
Maternal Mortality	0.70	0.82	0.73	0.39	—
Infant Mortality ...	22.50	22.4	22.5	21.7	17.6
Neo-natal Mortality	15.90	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.4
Stillbirth	21.80	23.9	22.4	19.7	15.2

* Figures not available

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births
The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.
The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

TABLE II
CAUSES OF DEATH OF BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1960

Causes of Death					M.	1960 All Ages F.	Total
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	...	...	—	1	1
2.	Tuberculosis—other	...	...	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...		—	—	—	
10.	Malignant neoplasm stomach	...	...	4	6	10
11.	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	...		9	—	9	
12.	Malignant neoplasm breast	...	...	—	10	10
13.	Malignant neoplasm uterus	...	...	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms			18	15	33	
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	3	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...		23	35	58	
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	49	38	87
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...		4	5	9	
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	22	33	55
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	12	15	27
22.	Influenza	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	4	3	7
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	15	3	18
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...		1	—	1	
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...		—	1	1	
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	—	4	4
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	1	3	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	3	1	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...		13	5	18	
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	5	—	5
34.	All other accidents	...	...	1	8	9
35.	Suicide	...	...	1	2	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	2	2
Totals					187	195	382

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar-General. His estimate is 30,570, as compared with 30,460 in 1959. He considers, therefore, that our population has increased by 110. There were 455 live births and 382 deaths, so that there was a natural increase of population of 73.

Birth Rate

The birth rate for the year is 14.9 per 1,000 of the population. To compare the birth rate with any degree of accuracy with that of the country as a whole, it is necessary to adjust the crude birth rate by multiplying it by the area comparability factor. Every district varies as to the distribution of population among the sexes, and in age ranges. The area comparability factor is an attempt to standardise our sex and age range with that of the country as a whole. Our area comparability factor is 1.05, which means that with our present sex and age range the crude birth rate has to be adjusted upwards to bring it into line with the country as a whole, and our corrected birth rate is 15.6. This is 1.5 below the rate for England and Wales and 1.5 below the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were 23 illegitimate births, representing 5.0 per cent of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year, there were seven stillbirths, none of which was illegitimate. This gives a stillbirth rate of 15.2 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 22.4 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 19.7 for England and Wales, and 12.3 for this town last year.

Death Rate

The death rate for the Borough is 12.5 per 1,000 of the population. The comparability factor for standardising the death rate is 0.99, making the adjusted death rate 12.4. Our death rate compares with the rate of 11.5 for England and Wales, and 12.6 for the Administrative County.

The chief causes of death this year were—in order of frequency :—

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation—178
(compared with 165 in 1959).
2. Cancer—63 (compared with 61 in 1959).

3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System—58
(compared with 62 in 1959).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory
diseases—26 (compared with 50 in 1959).

Infant Deaths

Eight children under one year of age died during the year, five males and three females. There were two deaths among illegitimate children. There were four less infant deaths than last year, when twelve children died.

The death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 17.6. This rate is below that for the West Riding Administrative County, which is 22.5, and compares well with the rate for the country as a whole of 21.7. Too much significance should not be attached to the decrease in the infant death rate and the increase in stillbirth rate as indicated by these figures. It must be realised that, when dealing with such small numbers, a rise or fall by even one death can have an appreciable effect on the recorded rate.

Particulars of the deaths of children under one year of age are appended below, and last year's figures are given in brackets :—

- 2 (6) under twenty-four hours (1 male, 1 female).
- 4 (—) between one day and seven days (all males).
- 1 (2) between one week and one month (female).
- (1) between one month and three months.
- 1 (3) between three months and nine months (female).
- (—) between nine months and twelve months.

Seven of the eight deaths occurred within the first month of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 15.4 as compared with 15.8 for the Administrative County and 15.6 for the country as a whole.

The infant death rate among illegitimate children in this area has usually been nil. This year, two of the children born illegitimately, died. As there were only 23 illegitimate births, this produces the high figure of 87 for the infant death rate among illegitimate children. Obviously, numbers of this kind have little statistical significance. Our infant death rate, however, has been consistently low over the years and gives some indication that there is a high standard of infant care in this area. This we believe to be true.

Particulars of the cases and age of death are given in Table 3, but some of this information requires elaboration.

The case of Asphyxia was due to regurgitation of food and occurred in a baby who was apparently well cared for and almost five months old. It has generally been our experience that children in whom this occurs are children who are undernourished and lacking in muscle tone but this could not be said about this particular child.

The congenital malformations were Spina Bifida with Meningocele, Anencephaly, and congenital Heart Disease with transposition of the great vessels. The child who died of Active Rheumatism was only aged two days. It was 6 lbs. 1 oz. in weight and on post-mortem was found to have a heart weight of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. with vegetations on the mitral valve, the posterior wall of the left ventricle and posterior wall of the left auricle ; a high small LV. S. defect. Lungs showed secondary atelectasis with many subpleural haemorrhages ; congestion and toxic changes in the viscera. This child was born at 5.30 p.m. and was apparently normal at birth. Two days later there was a cyanotic attack. After this, the baby seemed to recover for a few hours and then had a succession of cyanotic attacks culminating in its death. The cause of death was cerebral anoxia secondary to the heart condition. The child's mother had suffered from Rheumatic Fever as a child.

TABLE 3
CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE
BOROUGH, 1960

	1 day and under									Total
	1 day and under	2- 7 days	7-14 days	14-21 days	21-28 days	1- 3 months	3- 6 months	6- 9 months	9-12 months	
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Active Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8

Premature Births

There were thirty-five children born prematurely during the year. Twelve of these were born at home, eleven of whom survived one month. Twenty of the twenty-three children born in hospital survived one month.

It is gratifying to note that of the twelve infants born prematurely at home only one did not survive one month.

A table is appended giving details of the premature births.

TABLE 4

TABLE SHOWING BIRTH WEIGHTS OF PREMATURE
INFANTS

Domiciliary Confinements

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5 8	4	4	4	4
5 5	1	1	1	1
5 4	1	1	1	1
5 0	1	1	1	1
4 12	1	1	1	1
4 10	1	1	1	1
3 12	1	1	1	1
3 8	2	2	2	1
	12	12	12	11

Institutional Confinements

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5 8	2	2	2	2
5 7	3	3	3	3
5 6½	1	1	1	1
5 4	1	1	1	1
5 2	1	1	1	1
5 1	1	1	1	1
5 0	4	4	4	4
4 14	1	1	1	1
4 12	1	1	—	—
4 11	2	2	2	2
4 8	1	1	1	1
4 6	1	1	1	1
3 10	1	1	1	1
3 8	1	1	1	1
3 7	1	1	—	—
3 2	1	—	—	—
	23	22	20	20

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continues to receive clinical material and water samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis is carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, the Borough Analysts.

Divisional Ambulance Service

I append below particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Brighouse alone.

It will be seen that the figures are very similar to those of last year. There were again more accidents occurring both in the home and in industry, and the number of outpatients showed a considerable increase. The admissions, however, were down, and less people were discharged by ambulance.

TABLE 5
BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION
Statistical Return for the period January-December, 1960

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
PATIENTS														
(a)	Out-Patients	...	1123	1162	1176	1123	1176	965	1056	1131	1143	1095	1031	977 13158 (11952)
(b)	Admissions	...	184	168	179	141	160	130	119	170	147	133	154	171 1856 (2003)
(c)	Discharges	...	52	60	57	44	67	58	58	52	59	66	60	63 696 (804)
(d)	Transfers	...	18	7	17	11	20	23	12	19	10	20	19	12 188 (213)
(e)	Accident Patients	...	24	41	32	42	63	49	47	47	46	47	59	58 555 (515)
Total		...	1401	1438	1461	1361	1486	1225	1292	1419	1405	1361	1323	1281 16453 (15487)
Stretcher		...	199	211	199	177	228	172	157	219	193	207	257	231 2450 (2311)
Sitting Cases		...	1202	1227	1262	1184	1258	1053	1135	1200	1212	1154	1066	1050 14003 (13176)
Emergency Patients		...	86	72	70	70	75	74	50	83	68	71	74	77 870 (961)
Miles		...	9857	9950	10181	8924	10448	8451	9189	9774	9691	10088	9849	9552 115954 (114652)

Nursing in the Home

Altogether, 513 new cases were visited, and 11,812 visits made by the Home Nurses.

This gives an indication of the value placed upon these Nurses and the use made of them by the General Practitioners. Between the Nurses and Doctors an excellent collaboration continues.

Home Helps

The hours worked this year are equivalent, approximately, to sixteen Home Helps working a forty-four hour week with two weeks annual holiday. The increase in the number of Home Help hours worked would be much greater if we only had sufficient Home Helps to meet the demand. As it is, every case is carefully scrutinized and the number of hours kept down to a minimum. The value of the Home Help Service is incalculable, not only economically in the saving to the County Council in the provision of places in old people's homes, but also to the Hospital Service, and with the gradual increase in age of the population, it is anticipated that the demand for this Service will continue to rise. I only wish there were sufficient women coming forward to supply every need. Many of the Home Helps give devoted service, service which generally goes unappreciated until somebody requires help.

At the beginning of the year, 142 domestic cases and one maternity case were being attended, 125 of the domestic cases being for old people. During 1960, there were 97 new domestic cases, as compared with 84 new domestic cases last year, 85 of whom were old people. Sixty-eight new maternity cases were attended, as compared with 59 last year. Five of these had to continue the service until the post-natal period, one of whom also required help ante-natally. Five other cases were supplied with a Home Help during the ante-natal period.

Even today we find that the person who perhaps most needs the Home Help during her confinement is not prepared to have one for financial reasons. Particularly is this so when the husband of the woman comes from countries where the woman has not yet attained the same equality of status as the man. Generally speaking, the men in this country usually wish their wives to have every help and to have as peaceful a time as possible during the lying-in period.

At the end of the year, two maternity cases and 181 domestic cases were being attended. One hundred and sixty-four of these

were old people. At the end of December, 1960, we had 49 Home Helps working part-time in Brighthouse, and the total number of hours worked in Brighthouse during 1960 was 35,860. This figure compares with a figure of 31,721 for 1959.

Our Divisional establishment of 37 Home Helps was maintained this year. Due to shortage of staff, we were unable to use all this establishment.

Chiropody Service

At the beginning of the year, the County Council's scheme for a chiropody service to be available to all persons of pensionable age was inaugurated, and in February the first patients were receiving chiropody treatment. This service was also extended to expectant mothers and to the physically handicapped who, because of their physical disability, were unable to attend to their own feet.

The demand among expectant mothers is negligible. As a rule, this age of person only requires nailcutting and unless the woman is widowed or separated and cannot get down to her own feet and has no relative to help her, there is usually no necessity for expectant mothers to have chiropody, unless they are also physically handicapped.

Although the number of physically handicapped people requiring chiropody treatment is also small, it is a very useful service for them.

In this Division, we only have one modern clinic and a chiropody service was already established through the Nurses' Endowment Fund, which, however, is limited in its area of application. The Old People's Welfare Committee expressed themselves as willing to undertake on behalf of the County Council a chiropody service for Clifton and Southowram and to supplement any other part of the district not covered. The Bailiff Bridge Silver Lining Club and the Norwood Green Good Companions Club undertook to provide on behalf of the County Council a chiropody service in their club premises, not only for the persons attending the Clubs but anybody in their immediate locality. The Hipperholme and Lightcliffe Good Companions Club had already an arrangement with a chiropodist, who lives opposite to the Church Hall where their meetings are held, for chiropody in his own premises, and undertook to continue this arrangement to include persons living in the locality who were not club members, and, indeed, this club was

the first to establish for the County Council their chiropody service. The Southowram Sunshine Club agreed to run a chiropody service at their club premises under the ægis of the Old People's Welfare Committee, and the Nurses' Endowment Fund agreed that their chiropodist should attend at our Rastrick Clinic. With these arrangements, it was possible for old people in every part of the district never to have to travel very far for chiropody, although many of them found it much easier to travel home than to travel to the chiropodist. For Brighouse and Clifton, the surgeries of the chiropodists were obviously the best premises from which to work. When our new modern clinic is established in the town, we shall make provision for a service to be worked from there.

Meanwhile, without the help of the Nurses' Endowment Fund, the Old People's Welfare Committee and all the Clubs mentioned above, this service would never have got going. As it is, administratively it is difficult and probably would be very much easier for us if it were run directly by the County Council.

I must pay tribute to the ladies who voluntarily attend to help the old people and the chiropodists. Although the County Council reimburse them with the full cost involved, it does mean that the clubs at Bailiff Bridge, Hipperholme and Norwood Green have a considerable part of their funds tied up and when a direct service is possible it will probably be better for all concerned. There is no doubt, however, that the chiropody service has been a very great help to the old people. All the chiropodists working in Brighouse have willingly come into the scheme and after the first few months most difficulties have been ironed out and I have to thank them for their ready co-operation.

Generally, it has been found that only half as many males of pensionable age come forward as do women of pensionable age. There is no doubt, however, that the feet of the men who do come forward are very much worse than those of the women. On the whole, too, the men's feet are not so clean or well cared for as the women's. It is surprising how a man with over-grown and horny toe nails is often mainly concerned with the effect on his socks rather than on his physical discomfort.

Another factor possibly contributing to the higher percentage of women coming forward for chiropody treatment is that the treatment is open to women over the age of sixty and these women more readily can present themselves at an early stage, being more ready to embrace a new service, while some of the older people, who may require the service more, did not present themselves as early in the service.

The old Brighouse Borough area already had an established chiropody service working, well before the County Scheme, and it is notable that 40% of women of pensionable age and 20% of males of pensionable age now receive chiropody treatment. Almost 75% of the scheme is administered by the Nurses' Endowment Fund which originally administered the chiropody service for the area of the old Brighouse Borough.

Patients attend at bi-monthly intervals. At their first appointment they may well require more time but, generally speaking, it has been found that nine patients per session can be attended to as very much of the service is one of nail paring.

Patients in urgent need of chiropody treatment may require treatment oftener, and this has been arranged when it is essential. Domiciliary treatment represents less than 18% of the patients requiring treatment. We have been very careful about allowing domiciliary treatment and I think it should be discouraged, not only because of the expense but because it does the old people good to go out of the house. Often, the old people feel that they should have domiciliary treatment when really in their own interests as well as the County Council's it is better for them to attend at the surgery. At the surgery, facilities are good and the small excursion undoubtedly helps the old person, although he may not always appreciate it.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended.

TABLE 6 — CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Name.	Situation.		When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	...	Huddersfield Road ...	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	...	Ogden Lane, Rastrick ...	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	...	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	...	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	...	Huddersfield Road ...	Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly.
do.	...	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	Fridays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly.
do.	...	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Thursdays, 1.30-2 p.m.
do.	...	Ogden Lane, Rastrick ...	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly.
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	...	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Mondays and Fridays, 10 a.m.
do.	...	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	Mondays, 10.30 a.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m.
* Polio-myelitis Vaccination Clinic	...	Huddersfield Road ...	By appointment.
do.	...	Ogden Lane, Rastrick ...	By appointment.
do.	...	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	By appointment.
do.	...	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	By appointment.
Minor Ailments Clinic	...	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Every weekday at 9.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic	...	Bonegate House, Bradford Road ...	By appointment.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	...	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Tuesdays, 10 a.m.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Exercises Clinic	...	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	Royal Halifax Infirmary ...	Tues., 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon.
	...	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Wednesdays, 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	...	Royal Halifax Infirmary ...	Thurs., 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon ;
do.	...	York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield ...	Males : Thursdays, 2-4.30 p.m. and 5-7 p.m.
	...		Females : Tuesdays, 2-4.30 p.m. and 5-7 p.m.
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic & Orthopædic	...	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Mon., 2-4 and 5-7 p.m. Wed., 10 a.m. - 12 noon
Psychiatric Clinic	...	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Fri., 2-4 and 5-7 p.m.
	...		By appointment.
	...		Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m. (by appointment).

* This is also carried out at the ordinary Child Welfare sessions.

Health Visitors

For the first eight months of the year, we continued to provide the excellent health visiting service referred to in previous reports. Unfortunately, in September, both Miss Gardiner and Miss Greenwood left us to take up temporary appointments in Canada, and for the rest of the year we worked under great difficulties with a serious shortage of Health Visitors.

As the work of a Health Visitor does not grow any less, our difficulties were very great indeed, particularly as the departure of these two ladies coincided with a shortage of staff in other parts of the Division. It says a great deal for our Health Visitors that almost the same number of visits were made as last year. Mrs. Fossard took on additional work and we were fortunate in having the help of Miss Pulman, who worked as an Assistant Health Visitor during this difficult period.

The depletion in health visiting staff coincided with the appointment of Miss C. J. Barker, who was appointed as our first Divisional Nursing Officer in August. Instead of all the supervision being carried out centrally, Miss Barker has been responsible for the supervision of all our nursing services and she has been able to help all the nurses in many of their day-to-day problems. It was indeed fortunate that her arrival here coincided with a period of maximum difficulty and I am grateful for all her help.

It would be a pity, however, if the impression were given that because almost the same number of visits were carried out, the work of the Department has not suffered. If a Health Visitor is to give the greatest help, her visits cannot be hurried ones. She not only has to give advice but she has to be a good listener. In order to deal with difficulties, a visit often cannot be a short one unless the family is well-known and has already been visited on many occasions and a high degree of rapport exists between the Health Visitor and the mother. I am not impressed by wonderful statistics of large numbers of patients visited, by tabulations and by mathematical calculations which demonstrate how much work and how efficient Health Visitors are. I hope we shall never forget in this Department that we are dealing all the time with individual people, to each of whom their particular problem is all important, and who, on the first visit of a Health Visitor, often requires reassuring and needs to summon sufficient confidence before she can properly even begin to explain her difficulties.

The Doctor-Patient relationship is extremely important. So, too, is the Health Visitor-Patient relationship, a relationship that cannot be acquired by cursory attention. I like to think that this Department acts as a prop to some of the weaker members of the community, as a guide to others just commencing to undertake

additional responsibilities, and as a comforter in times of difficulty and as a support to the apathetic. The importance of a Health Visitor in regular routine visiting has been stressed before. Although the visiting may be routine, the visits should not be. When we are dealing with personalities, new problems occur from time to time, and every visit to the same person may be quite different.

We shall be very pleased to welcome back to our staff these two ladies when they return. Meanwhile, we shall hope to carry out our duties with the maximum efficiency possible.

TABLE 7
VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS IN 1960

First visits to children under one year	.....	.....	.....	426
Subsequent visits to children under one year	.....	.....	.....	2,888
Visits to children one to five years	.....	.....	.....	3,686
Visits to expectant mothers	.....	.....	.....	129
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	3,673
Total				10,802

Ante-Natal Clinics

Table 8 gives particulars of the attendances at the ante-natal clinics. One hundred and seventy-one confinements took place at home and 182 new expectant mothers attended our ante-natal clinics. In addition, 68 expectant mothers attended who were also attending last year, making the total of individual mothers attending 250. These mothers made 1,089 attendances.

The number of attendances divided by the number of mothers attending indicate an average attendance of four times for each case. These figures do not give an accurate indication of the total attendances made by individual mothers. Some women, particularly those with several other children, may book late in pregnancy, whilst others attend from the twelfth week, or sometimes earlier.

In actual fact, the system in operation in Ante-Natal Clinics is that normal cases attend monthly until the thirtieth week, and thereafter at fortnightly intervals. Thus the average attendance of a woman booking early in pregnancy would be seven or eight such visits. If the woman's condition warranted it, these attendances would be more frequent.

In the vast majority of cases, these visits alternate with those to the booked General Practitioners. Some General Practitioners carry out routine ante-natal examinations during the pregnancy, whilst others are satisfied that the patients visit them only occasionally, realising that if there is anything untoward, they would be advised by the Borough Ante-Natal Clinics.

In general, an extremely satisfactory liaison exists between the medical and nursing staff of our Clinics and the General Practitioners concerned.

It will be seen from Table 8 that the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics averaged only ten persons per session. The Ante-Natal Clinic at Southowram, however, is not a special clinic ; it is held weekly, before the Infant Welfare session, and consequently a small number of persons attend. The average attendance at our three special Ante-Natal Clinics held at Brighouse, Rastrick and Hipperholme is thirteen.

TABLE 8
ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of sessions	104	104	98	106	108
Number of new expectant mothers ...	162	145	151	148	182
Total number of individual expectant mothers	191	192	194	210	250
Total number of attendances	694	768	866	1009	1089
Average number of patients per session ...	6.67	7.38	8.84	9.52	10.08

Relaxation Clinics

This year was not so busy. This was due to the illness of Mrs. Hepworth, who, after many devoted years and a great deal of success in this work, was obliged to discontinue her work due to ill-health. Mrs. Pickard has taken her place very successfully.

A table showing particulars of the work of the clinic is given below :—

TABLE 9
Attendances at Relaxation Clinic

Ante-Natal Figures							
Number brought forward from previous year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of new cases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Total individual mothers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Total attendances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	704
Post-Natal Figures							
Individual mothers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Total attendances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Ante- and Post-Natal Figures							
Number of sessions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Average attendances per session ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.5

Post-Natal Clinics

Our post-natal clinic is held at the same time as the ante-natal clinic so that the mothers who are used to attending during pregnancy can see the same Medical Officer post-natally. Many women now, however, very properly receive their post-natal care

from their own Doctor and all the women delivered at home had a post-natal examination either at the clinic or at their own Doctor's surgery. Most of the patients delivered in hospital attended at the hospital for post-natal examination. Altogether, only eleven women attended the clinic for post-natal examination.

Domiciliary Midwifery

There was again an increase in the number of domiciliary confinements this year.

Nurse Adamson left us in July but we were fortunate to obtain the services of Miss Duckworth in September so that the full staff was maintained throughout the year with the exception of one month.

The work done by the Midwives is set out in Table 10 below.

TABLE 10
Work done by the Midwives during 1960

Labours conducted: (a) as midwives	171
(b) as maternity nurses	—
Ante-natal visits	1,335
Post-natal visits	3,634

Dental Scheme

During the year, 59 expectant mothers were referred for treatment, and treatment was completed in 77 cases. This latter figure includes, of course, continued treatment of cases who had begun their treatment last year and other cases for whom appointments had be made.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The work of the respective clinics is set out in Table 11 which follows.

TABLE 11
Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Clinics, 1960.

	Brighouse	Hipperholme	Totals
	Rastrick	Southowram	
Number of Sessions	52	49	204
Individual Children attending ...	339	301	1,003
Children attending for the first time	185	98	405
Medical Consultations	1,105	650	2,819
Average number of medical consultations per session	21.25	13.27	13.82
Attendances of children under 1 year	2,169	1,103	4,918
Attendances of children over 1 year	486	488	1,854
Total attendances	2,655	1,591	6,772
Average attendances per session ...	51.06	32.47	33.20
Highest attendance at one session	75	63	45

Again there was an increase in attendances at all our clinics with the exception of Brighthouse, where it will be remembered that one session was discontinued for the patients to attend at Rastrick when the new Rastrick Clinic was opened, and the total attendances at the Brighthouse and Rastrick Clinics were very much higher than that of Brighthouse last year. It is particularly gratifying that the Rastrick Clinic has had such a high level of attendances. It is noteworthy that at Southowram the clinic attendances are the smallest. This clinic is badly situated in relation to the housing estate. We were sorry that it was not possible to establish a clinic in conjunction with the new Library which is in a much better position.

Voluntary Helpers

It is my privilege to place on record our grateful thanks to the voluntary helpers who give so much of their time for working in the clinics. Many of them know the mothers and the children intimately, and play no small part in producing the happy atmosphere which we believe exists.

Welfare Foods

During 1960, 3,438 tins of National Dried Milk, 2,154 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 14,360 bottles of Orange Juice, and 1,898 packets of Vitamins A and D Tablets were issued.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment

Twenty-four children received 144 exposures.

Orthopædic Treatment

During the year, 31 children under school age were examined by the Orthopædic Surgeon. Particulars of these cases are appended below :—

Genu Varum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Genu Valgum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pronation of Foot .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Inversion of Foot .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pes Planus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Deformed Toes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Talipes Equino Varus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Congenital Dislocation of Hip .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Congenital Deformities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other Orthopædic Conditions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

Ophthalmic Scheme

During 1960, 44 Brighthouse pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic, all suffering from Strabismus, and spectacles were prescribed in 36 cases.

WELLHOLME PARK DAY NURSERY

The average number of daily attendances has been 27, or four more than last year. Countless applications have been made for admission where the conditions have not been met. It has been difficult on occasions to refuse young people with their first baby who have married with extensive hire purchase commitments and have counted on two incomes and found themselves in considerable debt. Still more difficult has been the refusal of older people, who have a child very much younger than their other children which has completely upset their economy, for there are many mothers who have themselves been able to work while their children are still at school, taking advantage, as they do, of the Schools Meals Service. It is extremely difficult for a mother who has brought up her children well and wisely and is willing to work to provide the little extras which the average household now finds so worth while, to appreciate that a woman who has an illegitimate child is more worthy of consideration, for there is nobody who has higher moral principles for other people than the woman who is safely established with a good husband and a family.

The children in the Nursery now wear their own clothes and are not dressed to a uniform pattern. Children of this age are all delightful and the fears we once had, that some children would look worse dressed than others and that a uniform might prevent hurtful comparisons, do not apply.

For the first time this year we have had coloured children admitted. It is only the first time because coloured families have not previously qualified for admission. The other children have taken them completely for granted but perhaps they have had rather more attention from the adults although we have tried to be impartial. It is interesting to see the different characteristics of normal children of this age and I often think that Social Workers who write at length about children might benefit very much from a short stay in a day nursery where children have a completely normal attitude to life, returning home to their parents each evening.

We had one case of Chickenpox and five cases of Whooping Cough in the Nursery this year. We did not have an outbreak of diarrhoea or Sonne Dysentery. The cases of Whooping Cough were all mild in character, three of the children having been immunised.

MENTAL HEALTH

Divisional Psychiatric Clinic

This clinic has had an increase in the number of new cases attending this year, and the number of attendances has gone up from 295 to 424. Consequently, more home visits in connection with the clinic have been made by the Social Worker. The number of voluntary admissions to hospital from this clinic has also increased considerably, 21 being admitted as against eight in the previous year. This large number of voluntary admissions is a tribute to the Consultant Psychiatrist, the patients' own Doctors and the Social Worker's persuasive powers. Many of these people who have been admitted voluntarily have been fairly early cases who have responded well to the treatment given. The fear of admission to mental hospital and the stigma in the eyes of the public attaching to anyone who has been in a mental hospital are gradually being removed, and every opportunity has been taken during the year in talks to various associations to foster the idea that mental illness, like physical illness, is often of only a temporary nature and that convalescent patients from mental illness require the same consideration and sympathy as other patients and do not require to be treated as a race apart who have permanently fallen behind in life's struggle.

Most of the people attending our Psychiatric Clinic have been people who are working and have managed to continue their work due to the help given at this Clinic by the Psychiatrist. Our Mental Health Social Worker over a period of time has come to know many of the patients intimately and they are able to discuss with her their problems freely. General Medical Practitioners have come to value this Clinic and to refer cases earlier.

The new advances in psychiatric treatment referred to in the report of the year's work by the Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. Wilkinson, have no doubt contributed to the increased readiness by Doctors to refer their cases and the greater willingness of people to attend. The day may not be so far distant when people attend a clinic for mental illness as readily as they attend the out-patient department of a general hospital. At present, we believe that the holding of the clinic in our clinic premises, away from the hospital atmosphere, not only encourages people to come but helps them to take the first steps in recovery.

In addition to the increased voluntary admissions during the year through the Psychiatric Clinic, the Duly Authorised Officer also admitted more cases. Mr. Johnson, the Duly Authorised Officer for this Division, has done excellent work over a period of years. He is well-known in the district as a Welfare Officer and handles people sympathetically and helpfully, and this experience has helped him in the handling of mentally ill people. We shall be losing him

when our full staff of Mental Welfare Officers has been appointed and I think the time is appropriate to pay a tribute to the excellent work he has done in this service.

The report of Dr. Wilkinson is given below :—

Divisional Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic

This Clinic has continued to function during the past year. At present, the type of work there can be classified as follows :—

- (1) Cases referred by the family doctors for assessment and advice with regard to further care and treatment. Some of these cases may need immediate in-patient treatment, but the majority can be cared for on an out-patient basis.
- (2) Cases being followed up after a period of hospital treatment. The aim here is to maintain a level of improvement and prevent re-admission to hospital.

“ During recent years there has been a gradual change in outlook with regard to the care of psychiatric cases. The emphasis has gradually shifted from the mental hospital and custodian care, to looking after the patient whilst he continues to live in his home surroundings. Some forms of treatment, however, can only be carried out in hospital, and usually the more acutely ill will continue to need in-patient treatment. The great majority of the remainder of the patients are being treated quite adequately as out-patients.

“ Great advances have been made in the medical treatment of psychiatric cases during recent years and drugs are continually brought forward which help greatly in the management of such cases. For instance, a new series of compounds have appeared which help greatly with depressive illnesses, which are very common illnesses in medical practice. Patients under these forms of treatment of course need very careful medical supervision and this forms part of the routine work of the Brighthouse Out-Patient Clinic.

“ It will be seen that with this shift of emphasis, the out-patient facilities for psychiatric cases will need to be greatly extended during the forthcoming years. If this is possible it is hoped that more and more cases will be seen at an early stage in their development. In this way, it is hoped that it will be possible to prevent more acute symptoms developing, which will tend to reduce the number of patients needing to be admitted to hospital.

“ In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to Dr. Appleton for his continual encouragement at the Clinic and also to Miss Wroe for her unfailing skill and help.”

At 48 sessions, 77 new cases have attended, the total number of attendances being 424.

Mental Health Preventive Service

The statistics relating to the Divisional Mental Health Preventive Service are given below. The Social Worker's figures

are given in two groups, those dealt with up to the 31st October and those dealt with since the implementation of the Mental Health Act.

The changeover was a smooth one. Eventually, we are to have one Mental Welfare Officer for this Division and one Mental Welfare Officer shared with the neighbouring Division 19. A Senior Mental Welfare Officer has been appointed for seven Divisions and he is at present stationed in our area. This Officer, Mr. Parkinson, was already well-known to us and we were glad to welcome him. Meanwhile, until we obtain our full staff, it has been necessary for Miss Wroe, who is now designated as Mental Welfare Officer, to continue working in both Divisions and for the Duly Authorised Officer to continue for the time being.

TABLE 12

To 31st October, 1960 :

No. of After Care cases visited	.....	.....	32
No. of visits involved	.....	.....	45
No. of Care cases visited	.....	.....	14
No. of visits involved	.....	.....	61

Dealt with under Mental Health Act, 1959, by admission to Hospital for November and December, 1960 :—

(a) (i) Section 5 (Informally)	.....	.....	6
(ii) Section 25 (Observation)	.....	.....	—
(iii) Section 26 (Treatment)	.....	.....	—
(iv) Section 29 (Emergency)	.....	.....	4
(b) Section 28 (National Health Service Act, 1946) :			
Prevention, Care and After-care	.....	.....	9

Visits made :

(a) In respect of Sub-normal Persons	.....	.....	22
(b) In respect of Mentally Ill Patients	.....	.....	51

We know of the following admissions to hospital :

Persons removed under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	.....	.....	8
Persons removed under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	.....	.....	13
Persons assisted in obtaining admission to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	.....	.....	4
Persons assisted under Mental Health Act, 1959 — Informally	.....	.....	3
Persons assisted under Mental Health Act, 1959, Section 29	.....	.....	2

Psychiatric Clinic :

No. of Sessions	48
Domiciliary visits by Psychiatrist	—
New cases attending	77
Total No. of attendances	424
Home visits by Social Worker in connection with Psychiatric Clinic	47
Voluntary admission to Hospital :	
No. admitted to The Retreat, York	1
No. admitted to Storthes Hall Hospital	20
No. of cases having E.C.T. treatment :	
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary (Out-patients).....	2
Dewsbury General Hospital (Out-patients)	1

Since the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, all these patients have come under voluntary supervision.

Divisional Training Centre

The Training Centre has continued to do very satisfactory work. Miss Taylor was appointed as Supervisor on the resignation of Mrs. Bateson and has continued the duties of the Centre with more concentration on activity than on handicrafts. A good deal of attention is being paid to colour and many of the children have responded very well to training in painting. They have been helped in this by the decoration of the Centre, which since Easter has presented a bright and cheerful appearance.

At the beginning of the year, there were thirty on the register. Nine were admitted and five discharged, and at the end of the year there were thirty-four on the register.

An Open Day was held early in the year to allow the parents and staff to meet and to give an opportunity to discuss problems with them and to introduce them to the new Supervisor. May Day was celebrated by the crowning of a May Queen, and the children enjoyed this dressing up very much and dancing around the Maypole. The day excursion to Filey proved highly successful. In connection with the World Mental Health Year, another Open Day was held in July. We had demonstrations of speech training, number work, singing, apparatus work and percussion band. During the day, about forty people attended, many of whom were previously unacquainted with the work carried out.

On the 4th November, the children were given a display of fireworks in the garden. The Annual Open Day was held in November, when the Mayor and Mayoress of Brighouse attended and handwork was on display, all of which was sold. Following this, there was a short concert by the children, which showed the great improvement made in activity. The usual Christmas Party was held in December.

The work programme for 1960 has been mainly concerned with speech training, art, domestic work, cookery, personal hygiene, musical activities and physical education. The children have worked hard and have apparently enjoyed their activities, and it has been, in my opinion, our most successful year.

Mental Deficiency

Regular visits were made by the Mental Health Social Worker to all defectives in the area who are under supervision. The figures given in the report are for the whole Division ; it has not been thought desirable to split them into different districts. The number of defectives under supervision at the 31st October, 1960, was as follows :—

Statutory Supervision :

Males under 16 years of age	.....	11
Females under 16 years of age	.....	12
Males over 16 years of age	.....	29
Females over 16 years of age	.....	24

Under Guardianship :

Males over 16 years of age	.....	—
Females over 16 years of age	.....	1

Voluntary Supervision :

Males over 16 years of age	.....	6
Females over 16 years of age	.....	2

It will be seen that eighty-five defectives (thirty-five male and twenty-seven female adults and eleven male and twelve female children) were under some form of supervision. Eight defectives (two males and six females) were placed on the register during the year, and four were removed (two males and two females). One of the females left the district , and the other three defectives were admitted to Hospitals and Institutions.

The following are the particulars of adults under supervision at the end of the year :—

Thirty-nine defectives were in regular gainful employment (twenty-seven males and twelve females), seven males being employed in the textile industry, seventeen as labourers, one as a farm labourer, one as a builder's labourer, and one working for his father. Of the females, nine were employed in the textile industry and three on laundry and domestic work. Six female defectives were occupied at home in household tasks and handwork, and two male defectives assisted their parents in the home. Two female defectives are suffering from crippling defects which prevent their employment, and another six defectives (four male and two female) did not follow any occupation. Two males over sixteen attended an industrial centre and five females over sixteen attended our training centre.

Of the twenty-three children, one female was in gainful employment, and nineteen (eleven males and eight females) attended the Training Centre. Three female defectives were unable to follow any employment.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

Of the 11,377 inhabited houses in the Borough, 11,334 are on the public supply, which has remained satisfactory as regards quantity and quality throughout the year. With the exception of six houses supplied by standpipe, all those on public supply receive water direct to the houses. The remaining houses have private supplies derived from springs and wells, the majority of which are frequently contaminated by animal pollution. An examination of private water supplies showed that these were generally unsatisfactory and the only safe way for people with private supplies from shallow wells is for the water to be boiled. It is unlikely that any great improvement in this position will be made in the near future, as most of the houses and farms not on public supply are remote from any public water main or service. Some of these houses, however, have been included in our slum clearance programme as unfit and this should substantially reduce their number. Examinations for plumbo-solvency were all satisfactory.

I am informed by the Water Engineer that the following extensions and replacements of main were carried out during 1960 :—

Extensions of main :

- 16 yards of 4" main, Garlick Street, Rastrick.
- 603 yards of 4" main, The Drive, Hipperholme.
- 130 yards of 3" main, Smith House Lane, Lightcliffe.
- 179 yards of 4" main, Cornwall Crescent, Bailiff Bridge.
- 213 yards of 4" main, Close Lea, Rastrick.
- 55 yards of 4" main, Woodbottom Lane, Brighouse.
- 305 yards of 4" main, Finkil Street, Brighouse.
- 108 yards of 4" main, Bracken Road, Brighouse.

Replacement of main :

- 49 yards of 3" main, Oakhill Road, Brighouse.
- 78 yards of 4" main, Close Lea, Rastrick.
- 55 yards of 4" main, Bracken Road, Brighouse.
- 161 yards of 3" main, Carr Street, Brighouse.
- 100 yards of 6" main, Longroyde Road, Rastrick.
- 106 yards of 4" main, Longroyde Road, Rastrick.
- 93 yards of 4" main, Cawcliffe Road, Brighouse.
- 66 yards of 3" main, Cawcliffe Road, Brighouse.

Drainage and Sewerage

The requirements of drainage and sewerage in this area were very adequately dealt with in a sewer survey which was published by the Borough Engineer twelve years ago.

I am informed by the Borough Engineer that no re-drainage work was carried out in 1960, and no sewerage schemes were completed. Plans were in hand for a replacement sewer in Commercial Street and a sewer diversion and enlargement in the Hipperholme area.

The new humus tank at the Sewage Disposal Works has not yet been completed but it is expected that this will be installed next year.

Rivers and Streams

The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the supervising authority. No complaints regarding the pollution of any stream in the area were received by the Health Department during the year.

Atmospheric Pollution

Smoke observations continued to be made. Particulars are given in full in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. It will be seen that in 48 instances smoke had been emitted in excess of that allowed by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958. This compares with a figure of 71 for last year, and is an indication of the improvement that has undoubtedly taken place in this area. It must be stressed, however, that in 173 observations, 48 contraventions were discovered and that there is still considerable scope for modernisation of plant. All industrialists will appreciate that it is difficult to persuade members of the public of the importance of eliminating the emission of smoke from domestic premises and to convince them that the domestic smoke problem is extremely important by its cumulative effect when they are able to see smoke arising from industrial premises due to inefficiency either in the plant or in the operator. The Public Health Inspector has done a great deal of work and has given much thought and time to the provision of a cleaner Brighouse. We are always ready for consultation and 146 interviews were held with management and staff of firms. We hope that more firms will take advantage of expert advice available before the time given under the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, has elapsed.

On the 1st June, 1960, the first smoke control area became operative. This area only contained 76 premises but the second area, also in Rastrick, which contained 856 houses, was confirmed during the year, and a third area in Rastrick and one each at Lightcliffe and Clifton have been surveyed. The response in our first area has been most gratifying and in only two instances has it been necessary to issue a warning. Members of the public in this area already appreciate the advantages of clean air.

We have continued to operate our deposit gauges and our lead peroxide gauges. It is probable that these will be replaced by more precise methods of estimation in 1961.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on the operation of the Clean Air Act in this area makes particularly interesting reading. Full details are given and they represent good work excellently carried out, much of it by the Technical Assistant, who has proved his value since his appointment.

Public Baths

I am obliged to the Baths Manager for the following statement of the attendances of bathers during 1959 and 1960 :—

	1959-60	1960-61
Mixed Bathing	31,516	33,037
Segregated Bathing	15,131	12,140
Swimming Club	4,835	4,399
Schoolchildren in organised classes	24,669	26,158
Slipper Baths	8,232	7,788
	<hr/> 84,383	<hr/> 83,522

Samples of water taken from the bath during the year have been satisfactory.

Housing Programme

The most important housing development in 1960 was the completion of the little colony at Laburnum Grove, where twenty old people's bungalows, four flats suitable for two persons, and a warden's house and community room were erected. Near to the community room is an attractive bedroom for a visitor or for an old person who requires to stay there pending removal to hospital, or who is ill and would otherwise be completely alone. There is a small wash house where, if necessary, old people can do their washing.

Miss Barker, the Divisional Nursing Officer, makes regular visits to this little estate and she knows all the old people personally. The Warden has taken a deep interest in the old people and he and his wife have proved an excellent choice. The Chairman of the Housing Committee, Alderman G. Lawson, visited the community centre along with other Councillors and the Housing Manager and briefly outlined the object of this scheme. The meeting was purely an informal one and helped very much in the use of the room. Previously, the community centre room had tended not to be used very much but later, at another meeting we had, a committee was formed and now regular entertainments are planned. The room is small and it has the advantage of intimacy but when all the old people attend, as is by no means infrequent on the occasion of a "do," it is too small for the purpose and although it was hoped

that other people living on the estate would be able to use the community room, I am afraid they are often crowded out by the old people from Laburnum Grove. As a compromise, the Laburnum Grove residents have given up the use of the room on certain nights so that other people can make use of it. I think in another scheme, it would be better to provide rather larger accommodation.

From what I have seen, this community room is serving a useful purpose and is preventing many old people from feeling lonely. It is difficult to get men, of whom in any case there are fewer reaching old age, to attend at old people's clubs but they go more readily to their own community room.

Before the houses were let, the Housing Committee consulted the Divisional Welfare Officer and myself, as Divisional Medical Officer, in view of the County Council's contribution to the scheme. One obvious difficulty occurred. This scheme is a scheme for bungalows, and bungalows hold two people. Naturally enough, the Housing Committee wish to rehouse as many people as possible in the housing accommodation provided. The frail old person, living alone, is perhaps the one who most needs the attention of a warden so that it is particularly for single persons that this scheme would be of most value, and the Housing Committee were very sympathetic in their reception of this idea. The point was, perhaps, not a very important one for unfortunately two old people who live together very often in the course of a short time become one old person, living alone, but one of the principal values of the scheme was in the advantage of having a warden to summon in case of need and sudden illness. One old person living alone cannot always get this help readily but when there are two persons, there is usually one who is able to get to a telephone.

It may be that this sort of scheme is the best way in which the housing of a substantial proportion of our old people should proceed in the future. There are always old people who are within reach of younger relatives and who would not wish and would not receive any benefit from belonging to a community such as this. The Housing Committee already try to house old people near to their relatives and very much time has been spent by the Housing Manager on this problem, but in a substantial number of cases relatives live far away and are not able, and, in some cases, not willing, to make frequent visits to their parents or to older members of their family. The feeling of awareness that they do belong, that other people are interested in them, and the development of a community spirit has done much to foster the old neighbourliness that used to belong to the terrace and back-to-back houses.

It was inevitable that a television set would be presented to this community, sooner or later, and the residents at Laburnum Grove are now able to look in regularly at the community centre, due to the initiative of the present Mayor.

The Borough Engineer informs me that the programme for 1961 is as follows :—

Field Lane Estate :

Old People's Bungalows	.....	.....	.....	8
Single Person's Flats	.....	.....	.....	12
Two Persons' Flats	.....	.....	.....	8
Two-bedroomed Houses	.....	.....	.....	12
Three-bedroomed Houses	.....	.....	.....	4

Laverock Lane :

Old People's Bungalows	.....	.....	.....	6
Two Persons' Flats	.....	.....	.....	8
				<hr/>
				58

He also tells me that, in addition, 35 houses on the Field Lane Estate which were expected to be completed in 1960 will be completed during 1961. These are as follows :—

Field Lane Estate :

Old People's Bungalows	.....	.....	.....	6
Single Person's Flats	.....	.....	.....	7
Two Persons' Flats	.....	.....	.....	12
Two-bedroomed Houses	.....	.....	.....	6
Three-bedroomed Houses	.....	.....	.....	4
				<hr/>
				35

The following houses were completed in 1960 :—

Field Lane Estate :

Old People's Bungalows	.....	.....	.....	10
Single Person's Flats	.....	.....	.....	9
Two-bedroomed Houses	.....	.....	.....	18
Three-bedroomed Houses	.....	.....	.....	10

Laburnum Grove :

Old People's Bungalows	.....	.....	.....	20
Two Persons' Flats	.....	.....	.....	4
Two-bedroomed Houses	.....	.....	.....	1

Cain Lane Estate :

Single Person's Flats	.....	.....	.....	4
Two Persons' Flats	.....	.....	.....	8
				<hr/>
				84

In addition, 112 houses were erected by private enterprise.

In October, the proposals for slum clearance for the next five years were submitted. It will be remembered that originally the proposals were made on the 1st July, 1955, and these proposals were brought up-to-date at the end of 1957. In our first report, the number of houses proposed to be dealt with was 1,440 to be dealt with over a period of twenty years, of which we expected to deal with 304 by the end of 1960. Our new proposals, in addition to covering the programme for the next five years, indicated the number of houses which would be dealt with within the following ten years. Actually, 314 houses had been closed or demolished by October against the target figure of 304, so that the Health Committee and the Housing Committee had good reason to be satisfied with the progress made. In addition to the number where action had been completed, in the case of a further 38 houses orders had been made but the houses had not been closed or demolished at the time of making this report. We propose to deal with 257 houses in the next five years, or 57 less than the number dealt with in the first five years. This number, together with the 38 on which orders have already been made, makes a total of 295.

It is estimated that 1,144 houses remained to be dealt with in October, 1960, leaving a total of 849 houses to be dealt with in the remaining ten years from 1960.

During the course of the next five years, some of these other houses may well have been made fit at an uneconomic expense by their owners. It is amazing how much is done nowadays by owner-occupiers and, of course, as prices of new houses increase, the re-conditioning of older houses becomes more and more economic. We expect that other houses which have not been included will deteriorate, and further amendments will obviously have to be made to the programme when it is reviewed in 1963. Our target figure has been made a reasonably small one as we believe it is important to reach our target. We shall be very pleased if it is possible again to exceed it. Obviously, if more houses are built, or more people re-house themselves, greater inroads into the programme will be made.

We could not but be pleased with the housing progress made this year and envisaged for 1961. The Field Lane Estate has become now a really pleasant feature of the Brighouse landscape. The land on which it was built was an open, hilly area with many beautiful features. These have, however, been more than compensated for by the beautiful children who are now growing up in decent and healthy surroundings.

During 1960, a representation was made in respect of 10 houses in the Elland Road, Brookfoot, area, and in addition nine individual houses were represented under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. Closing Orders were made in respect of six of these

houses and demolition orders were made in respect of the remaining three. Fifty-nine houses were demolished in Clearance Areas, thus displacing 80 families consisting of 209 persons. An individual house was also demolished during the year. Eighty-six families were rehoused during the year from unfit houses, and seven families were rehoused on account of overcrowding.

Applications for improvement grants were made in respect of 139 houses, and 135 improvements were completed. Full details of these are given by the Public Health Inspector in his report.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Premises for the Manufacture, Preparation and Sale of Food

Premises connected with food have been visited regularly, and six hundred and twenty-nine visits were made to the various types of food premises. This compares with 873 visits made in 1959, and further details of these inspections are contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. A great many improvements were made to food premises, and details of these are given in full by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

A really conscientious effort has been made by your Chief Public Health Inspector, in his inspections and the follow-up of such inspections in respect of food premises, and it is unfortunate that lack of staff has prevented more being done. Despite this, the number of improvements made are considerable and important and the public are aware of the great interest in this Department in food inspections.

Five cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. A description of these cases is given in the section on infectious diseases.

Milk Supply

Although we are not responsible for the public health aspects of the production side of milk supply, regular samples are taken from the distributors and all unsatisfactory samples are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Sixty-three distributors were registered.

The County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority, became responsible for the licensing of dealers retailing designated milk. Thirty formal samples were taken for chemical analysis, and all but one were satisfactory. In addition, 173 samples were taken for the methylene blue test, and, of these, 18 were found to be unsatisfactory and required following up.

None of the eighteen samples of sterilised milk taken for the turbidity test showed inefficient sterilisation and all of the 53 samples submitted for the phosphatase test showed satisfactory pasteurisation.

Twenty-one samples were taken for the biological test for Tuberculosis and none of these samples were found to be infected with the tubercle bacillus.

We are concerned to find *Brucellus Abortus* present in a sample of locally produced cream. This case was followed up and the offending animals voluntarily removed. Pending their isolation and removal, the milk was heat treated. I am glad to say that we had excellent co-operation but I think it is important that the public realise that milk which is Tuberculin tested may still contain other organisms if it has not been pasteurised and there is some danger in the belief that milk that is Tuberculin tested is absolutely safe milk even when it has not been heat treated.

Cream

Nineteen samples of cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. Eleven of these were satisfactory and eight unsatisfactory. One of the samples contained *Brucellus Abortus* and lead to the investigation mentioned above.

Ice Cream

One premises was registered for the manufacture of ice cream, and regular routine inspections of the premises were made. There are now eighty-nine premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

A total of fifty samples of ice cream were taken for examination and of these forty-five were found to be satisfactory. Full particulars of these are contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

No coliform organisms were found in the eighteen samples of "iced lollies" submitted for examination. None of the "iced lollies" were submitted for chemical examination.

Prepared Foods

Thirty-four premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and other foods intended for sale, and 153 visits were made to these premises.

Meat and Other Foods

A detailed statement regarding the action taken with regard to meat and other foods is given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. Condemned meat is sent for processing. Other waste food, along with kitchen waste, is dealt with in the plant of a neighbouring County Borough.

Adulteration, etc.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the West Riding County Council, samples being taken by our Health Inspectors.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food

Samples of foodstuffs for chemical and bacteriological examinations are taken by the County Council.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General

The infectious disease most prevalent during 1960 was Chicken Pox. Altogether, 237 cases were notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Brighouse since 1950. I consider that it is fair to assume that the fall in the incidence of this disease, which is general throughout the country, is partly due to Diphtheria immunisation.

The prophylactics used were three doses of 1 c.c. of Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid and Pertussis Vaccine) for children under five years. Parents of these children were also given the choice of having their children immunised separately for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough or having a combined Diphtheria/Tetanus or Whooping Cough/Tetanus injection. For older children over five, T.A.F. was used in three doses of 1 c.c. Previously immunised children are given a reinforcing dose of 1 c.c. of T.A.F. on reaching the age of four-and-a-half to five years.

Three hundred and ninety-six children completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year. Two hundred and nine were given a reinforcing dose.

The number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to December 31st, 1960, is as follows:—
(Age at December 31st, 1960)

Under 1	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	Total
135	351	294	328	286	1,415	1,917	4,726

As last year, I give the figures of children immunised in two groups, the first group being children who have received either an initial or booster dose in the last five years, and the second group those who were immunised at a date preceding this.

Number of children at December 31st, 1960, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since January 1st, 1946) :—

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. Born in Year		Under 1 1960	1-4 1959-56	5-9 1955-51	10-14 1950-46	Under 15 Total
A 1956-1960	.....	135	1,259	886	126	2,406
B 1946-1955	.....	—	—	529	1,791	2,320

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Three hundred and ninety-six children were immunised against Whooping Cough during the year, and three hundred and thirty-two of these were under one year of age.

Vaccination for Smallpox

Two hundred and twenty-four vaccinations and forty-two re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. This compares with last year's figures of two hundred and ten primary and forty-four re-vaccinations.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 667 thirteen-year-old children. Parents of only 377, or 57%, consented to this valuable measure as compared with the County average for 1959 of 61%. Of these, 365 were tested. One hundred and sixty-five of them, or 45%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 193 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination. One hundred children vaccinated the previous year were given a post-Mantoux test. All of these were positive.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out. (The figures for contacts are Divisional figures as it is not thought desirable to pin-point localities).

Forty-nine child contacts received skin tests. Twenty of these were positive and 29 negative. Thirty-six children received B.C.G. vaccination, including 11 newly-born babies not previously given a skin test and 25 negative reactors.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During the year, 1,035 children in the Division received two injections, making a total number of children vaccinated with two injections of 10,039 since the commencement of the scheme.

In addition, 3,642 adults were vaccinated against Poliomyelitis.

Third injections for Poliomyelitis vaccination continued at the end of a seven-month interval, and 11,499 persons had received three injections by the end of the year.

The figures given are all Divisional ones.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Diphtheria

No case of Diphtheria was notified in the Borough during the year.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred in 1960.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during 1960.

Puerperal Pyrexia

No case of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred during 1960.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

No case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever was notified during 1960.

Pneumonia

Twenty-one cases of Pneumonia were reported, as compared with twenty-nine in 1959. There were seven deaths.

Sonne Dysentery

There was one case of Sonne Dysentery notified during the year, as compared with twenty-eight last year. This case had negative stools.

Scarlet Fever

During 1960, there were thirty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever compared with fifty-nine in 1959.

Twenty-five of these occurred in the first quarter of the year, during a period when there was a high incidence of upper respiratory infection.

Chickenpox

This disease is notifiable in this area, and two hundred and thirty-seven cases were notified during the year, compared with sixty-three in 1959.

Some of these Chickenpox cases were more severe than in the last few years. Although we had cases in every month of the year, the epidemic really got underweigh in June, and in the third quarter of the year, we had almost a hundred cases.

Measles

One hundred and sixty-six cases of Measles were notified during the year, compared with four hundred and twenty-three cases last year.

There were only nine cases of this disease in the first three quarters of the year but in the last quarter there were signs that the expected biennial epidemic of Measles was commencing and eighty-six cases were notified in December.

I am afraid a large number of Measles cases can be expected in 1961.

There is no agent available to provide active immunisation and as the non-immunes in the population build up, so a large number of cases becomes inevitable. This has been occurring biennially in recent years.

Whooping Cough

There were fifty cases of Whooping Cough notified in 1960 compared with one in 1959.

Only nine of these cases had been immunised and all of the immunised cases had a mild form of the disease.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis during the year so that for two years running, we have had no cases of Poliomyelitis. This drop in incidence has coincided with the period of immunisation. This experience is, of course, of little value in a small area but it coincides with experience in other parts of the country and, indeed, in other parts of the world.

To obtain maximum immunity, a fourth booster dose is necessary and is to be offered to schoolchildren where the possible danger of infection is greatest.

Food Poisoning

Five cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

Two of these, one in the first quarter and one in the third quarter, were individual cases, and in each case the notification was

received too late for samples of food to be obtained. The other three cases, all in one family, occurred in the third quarter of the year. On the 28th August, three members of the family who had symptoms all ate some unwashed grapes. These grapes were purchased locally, and no other reports of food poisoning came in from any other sources so that it is difficult to be dogmatic about the origin of this Food Poisoning. *Salmonella Typhimurium*, Phage Type 17, was isolated from the stools of the three patients. The only member of the family to escape did not consume any of the grapes.

Tuberculosis

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 15.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

Notifications were received in respect of eleven new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1960, the same number as in 1959. There were no cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified this year. In addition, six respiratory cases and one non-respiratory were transferred into the district. Six respiratory cases were transferred out and one was restored to the register. Thirteen respiratory cases and five non-respiratory cases recovered during the year and were removed from the register.

The system of special contact cards has been continued in the Division and an effort has been made for all contacts of new cases to have investigation, including follow-up X-ray examination at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. Other contacts are followed up regularly and as many as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Division. This year no visit to the Division was made by this Unit so that the older contacts were not X-rayed.

The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Brighthouse area is three hundred and ninety-eight in respect of one hundred and ninety-two cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Of the eleven new cases, six were male and five female. Three of the male cases occurred in men in the thirty-five/forty-five age group, a fourth was aged forty-six and the fifth case was a man of fifty-six. Only one case occurred in the older age group, a man of seventy-three being notified, unlike last year when two-thirds of the male cases were in the sixty-five/seventy-five age group.

Of the female cases, one was aged twenty-four, one was in the twenty-five/thirty-five age group, and two others were in the

thirty-five/forty-five age group. The remaining case was aged fifty-seven.

There were no child cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis notified this year, and no cases of the disease occurred among contacts.

Two patients suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis died this year. One, a patient of seventy-eight, died from Heart Disease, and a man of sixty died in sanatorium.

The Divisional Care Committee has now completed seven years. These seven years have been years of change. The number of new cases of Tuberculosis are now fewer and many of our new cases have very much shorter periods of invalidism. We have found that the cases of Tuberculosis who have been helped are often the people who have been helped before for it is the chronic cases who now need the most help. Some of the new cases who have required help have been people who have undertaken extensive commitments and have often worked long hours of overtime in order to fulfil them, so that timely help in this case has been not only necessary for the physical well-being of themselves and their families but has given them a much-needed improvement in morale. It is very sad when a long illness of this nature occurs to somebody with hire-purchase commitments. So often, the whole of the family income has been committed a long way ahead, presuming that the financial position will remain the same.

The help to patients suffering from chronic respiratory and chronic heart diseases is gradually increasing. These people, too, are chronic sufferers who badly need help, particularly at a time when many of their neighbours and friends are obviously enjoying a rising standard of living.

The scope of assistance given was, as usual, very varied. The following figures will give some idea of its extent :—

3 tons of coal.	18 sets of nightwear.
10 shirts.	13 pairs of bed sheets.
12 sets of underwear.	3 pairs of footwear.

In addition, other items, such as blankets and pillow cases, towels, a suit, overcoat and food parcels, have been allocated to very deserving cases.

In June, forty-one patients and their families had a very enjoyable day at Blackpool. Lunch and tea were provided and once again the weather was very kind. Many of the families attending could not afford a holiday and this trip ensured that they had at least one day by the sea. I am sure that the annual trip is beneficial. It provides anticipatory uplift for several weeks before the event, and a talking point for some time afterwards. It is very

gratifying to see the response of the patients and their families to this day's outing.

Tuberculosis is a family matter and all the family suffer, particularly when the wage earner is affected. They all endure unaccustomed privation and a holiday is one of the first things to go. Not only does the Committee help by providing practical help for people in need but it brings to our notice cases which require help and which we are able to refer to other sources. We have been able to get financial assistance for deserving cases which otherwise would not have come to our attention.

At Christmas time, thirty-six parcels containing special fare were packed and delivered to our patients' homes by members of the Committee. The recipients were very grateful for these parcels which no doubt went a long way to brightening up their Christmas. In addition, as in other years, members of the Committee adopted families of young children and provided toys for them.

Certain patients suffering from active Tuberculosis received milk free daily under the Extra Nourishment Scheme of the County Council. Most of them received one pint but in some cases two pints were considered necessary.

Cancer

There were sixty-three deaths during 1960, thirty-one males and thirty-two females, from some form of malignant disease.

TABLE 13

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1960

Month	Scarlet Fever		Tuberculosis		Pneumonia	Meningococcal Meningitis	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fever	Chicken Pox	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anterior Polyomyelitis	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Totals
			Lungs	Other														
January	15	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	32
February	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
March ...	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
April ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
May ...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	6	—	—	—	—	25
June ...	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	5	—	—	—	—	34
July ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	46	2	13	—	—	—	—	66
August	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	4	4	—	—	—	—	54
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	3	—	13
October	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	32	10	—	1	—	—	60
November	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	39	6	—	—	—	—	76
December	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	86	3	—	—	1	—	118
Totals	37	11	—	21	1	2	—	—	—	—	237	166	50	—	1	5	—	531

TABLE 14
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1960

Disease					Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles	...	...	...	...	166	—	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	37	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	21	—	7
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	237	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	50	1	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	5	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					520	2	7

TABLE 15
TUBERCULOSIS — New Cases and Mortality during 1960

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	...	...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 and upwards			1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals			6	5	—	—	—	1	1	—

TABLE 16
ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ent'e Fever	Erysi- pelas	Tuberculosis			Pneu- monia	Mea- sles	Who'p Cough
					Lungs	Other	Total			
1907	23	37	8	7						
1908	25	24	6	8						
1909	124	19	7	7						
1910	45	12	3	6						
1911	22	9	5	7						
1912	56	6	1	7						
1913	122	6	1	7	62	11	73			
1914	203	24	3	14	42	12	54			
1915	60	99	2	16	35	17	52			
1916	20	36	3	5	24	8	32			
1917	13	15	1	3	57	16	73			
1918	22	14	—	4	71	8	79			
1919	39	11	3	7	40	11	51			
1920	27	13	—	13	27	8	35	14		
1921	151	13	—	3	21	6	27	7		
1922	72	8	1	18	17	8	25	14		
1923	71	6	1	5	15	9	24	9		
1924	65	6	3	3	26	11	37	20		
1925	62	2	1	11	22	17	39	13		
1926	18	4	1	7	30	14	44	11		
1927	15	3	2	2	24	8	32	22		
1928	37	3	1	6	22	8	30	8		
1929	207	7	6	3	16	9	25	17		
1930	179	24	1	4	18	15	33	10		
1931	40	19	1	6	21	12	33	14		
1932	41	18	3	9	24	7	31	16		
1933	38	11	2	11	27	16	43	16		
1934	27	15	1	8	5	4	9	5		
1935	86	13	—	11	13	5	18	12		
1936	80	11	—	4	15	7	22	7		
1937	91	26	1	11	20	8	28	30		
1938	70	32	—	19	22	11	33	31		
1939	36	22	—	19	18	6	24	32	3	1
1940	28	11	3	17	19	7	26	36	562	23
1941	49	27	1	8	18	5	23	23	99	103
1942	102	12	—	5	14	4	18	18	463	8
1943	80	16	—	8	22	5	27	25	153	140
1944	94	18	—	5	12	10	22	19	58	20
1945	47	7	—	4	17	9	26	9	335	21
1946	30	4	2	6	11	2	13	16	9	60
1947	51	6	—	6	23	4	27	7	460	37
1948	42	2	—	6	25	8	35	16	117	111
1949	37	1	—	4	33	2	33	41	520	46
1950	46	1	—	2	17	6	23	10	153	99
1951	68	—	—	5	26	4	30	31	622	134
1952	40	—	—	1	44	6	50	30	469	98
1953	117	—	—	4	57	3	60	16	177	94
1954	26	—	—	6	24	3	29	18	64	33
1955	38	—	—	—	21	2	23	36	695	71
1956	23	—	—	15	26	3	29	37	4	84
1957	10	—	—	2	13	2	15	28	714	19
1958	73	—	—	2	14	1	15	34	47	44
1959	59	—	—	—	11	1	12	29	423	1
1960	37	—	—	2	11	—	11	21	166	50
Totals	4292	830	291	607	1194	359	1553	808	6319	1297
Av'rg's	63.1	12.2	4.3	8.9	24.9	7.5	32.4	19.7	287.2	59.0

TABLE 17

BIRTH RATE, STILL BIRTH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE
FOR 10 YEAR PERIODS FROM 1896

Decade	Live Births Rate per 1,000 of the Population		Still Births Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Infantile Mortality Rate		Total Deaths of Infants from Still Birth and Failure to survive 1st year of life. Rate per 1,000 total births
	Brighouse	England & Wales		Brighouse	England & Wales	
1896-1905	23.70	28.8	not known	139	147	not known
1906-1915	18.44	24.8	49.6	94	123	133.8
1916-1925	15.6	20.1	47.77	81	83	117.9
1 26-1935	12.3	15.8	54.7	63	65	114
1936-1945	14.35	15.4	30.48	53.97	53	82.68
1946-1955	15.12	16.6	21.88	28.1	31	49.31
1956	14.4	15.7	15.7	32.0	23.8	47.19
1957	14.9	16.1	8.7	19.8	23.0	28.38
1958	14.3	16.4	18.0	16.0	22.5	33.71
1959	15.8	16.5	12.3	24.9	22.0	36.89
1960	14.9	17.1	15.2	17.6	21.7	32.47

TABLE 18

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES SINCE 1906

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

Maternal Mortality		Deaths from Various Causes—Rates per 1,000 Population												
Decade	Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fever	Small- Pox	Meas- les	Scar- let Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Can- cer	Tuberculosis			All Causes	
										Lungs	Other	Total	B'house	Engl'd & Wales
1896-1905	4.06	0.08	0.02	0.32	0.17	0.23	0.16	0.15	0.66	1.58	0.39	1.97	15.25	16.8
1906-1915	6.38	0.05	0.00	0.30	0.06	0.17	0.25	0.12	0.93	1.29	0.41	1.70	13.68	14.3
1916-1925	5.60	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.85	1.23	1.12	0.36	1.48	14.71	13.3
1926-1935	5.25	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.53	1.75	0.76	0.18	0.94	13.84	12.05
1936-1945	4.16	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.24	1.95	0.43	0.11	0.54	14.95	12.04
1946-1955	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	2.07	0.25	0.03	0.28	13.64	11.58
1956	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.54	0.16	0.00	0.16	13.00	11.70
1957	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.32	11.50
1958	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.49	0.03	0.00	0.03	14.89	11.70
1959	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	2.00	0.13	—	0.13	12.93	11.62
1960	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	2.13	0.03	0.03	0.07	12.5	11.5

TABLE 19

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

TOTAL DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES, AVERAGE DEATHS PER ANNUM, AND NOTIFICATIONS AND CASE MORTALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES SINCE 1894

	Maternal Mortality			Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Cancer	Tuberculosis	
	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Total									Lungs	Other Total
Total Deaths since Incorporation of Borough, 1894	20	66	86	45	4	181	68	152	135	457	2453	1298	310 1608
Average Deaths Per Annum	0.29	0.99	1.28	0.67	0.06	2.70	1.01	2.27	2.01	6.82	36.61	19.37	4.63 24.00
Total Infectious Diseases Notified ...	—	—	—	304	164	Notifiable only since 1939 6316	4292	Notifiable only since 1939 1196	830	Not Notifiable	Not an Infectious Disease	1193	358 1551 Notifiable since 1913
Case Mortality Rate per 100 Cases ...	—	—	—	14.80	2.44	4 d'ths since 1939 0.06	1.58	10 d'ths since 1939 0.84	16.27	—	—	665 d'ths since 1913 55.73	174 d'ths since 1913 48.60 839 d'ths since 1913 54.10

TABLE 20
ANNUAL BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE

Year	Population	Total Births	Stillbirths		Live Births		Birth Rate for England and Wales	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		Total Deaths of Infants from Stillbirth or failure to survive 1st year of life	
			No.	Rate per 1000 total Births	No.	Rate per 1000 of population			Brighouse	England and Wales	Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 year of age	Rate per 1000 total births
1907	22,280	442	20	45.25	422	18.94	26.3	42	99	116	62	140.3
1908	22,365	475	23	48.32	452	20.21	26.5	47	104	120	70	147.6
1909	22,455	428	17	39.72	411	18.30	25.6	40	97	109	57	133.2
1910	22,520	427	24	56.26	403	17.89	24.8	36	89	105	60	140.5
1911	20,843	391	24	61.64	367	17.57	24.4	29	79	130	53	135.5
1912	20,900	377	18	47.74	359	17.77	23.8	29	81	195	47	124.4
1913	20,960	397	24	60.41	373	17.79	23.9	25	67	108	49	123.4
1914	21,020	398	17	42.71	381	18.12	23.8	29	76	105	46	115.1
1915	21,100	361	16	44.32	345	17.10	21.8	36	104	110	52	144.0
1916	19,748	366	21	57.38	345	16.06	21.6	21	61	91	42	114.8
1917	19,332	310	15	48.40	295	13.68	17.8	26	88.4	96	41	132.3
1918	19,364				304	14.01	17.7	36	118	97		
1919	21,000	304	11	36.18	293	14.01	18.5	26	88.6	89	37	121.3
1920	20,871	445	22	49.44	423	20.27	25.4	31	73.16	80	53	119.1
1921	20,610	416	22	52.90	394	19.12	22.4	38	111.0	83	60	144.2
1922	20,670				331	16.01	20.6	31	96.6	77		
1923	20,390	299	14	46.82	285	13.48	19.7	16	56.14	69	30	100.4
1924	20,100	314	19	60.51	295	14.66	18.8	13	44	75	32	101.9
1925	19,920	303	9	29.70	294	14.70	18.3	24	81.6	75	33	108.9
1926	19,440	311	17	54.66	294	15.1	17.8	14	47	70	31	99.7
1927	19,380	267	11	41.20	256	13.2	16.7	23	90	69	34	127.3
1928	19,460	264	12	45.45	252	12.9	16.7	11	44	65	23	87.1
1929	19,640	267	18	67.41	249	12.1	16.3	20	80	74	38	142.3
1930	19,640	242	15	61.16	227	11.6	16.3	16	75	60	31	128.1
1931	19,940	219	14	63.9	205	10.3	15.8	15	73.2	66	29	132.4
1932	19,740	263	8	30.4	255	12.9	15.3	20	78.4	65	28	106.4
1933	19,670	213	8	37.6	205	10.4	14.4	10	48.4	64	18	84.5
1934	19,550	266	16	64.00	250	12.78	14.8	15	64.00	59	31	116.6
1935	19,510	258	21	81.40	237	12.15	14.7	9	37.97	57	30	116.3
1936	19,430	231	7	30.30	224	11.53	14.8	19	84.82	59	26	112.1
1937	30,120	425	18	42.35	407	13.51	14.9	17	41.77	58	35	82.4
1938	30,140	453	19	41.94	434	14.4	15.1	20	46.08	53	39	86.1
1939	29,900	441	19	43.08	422	14.1	15.0	17	40.28	50	36	81.6
1940	29,540	365	11	30.10	354	11.98	14.6	27	76.27	55	38	104.1
1941	29,680	407	16	39.31	391	13.17	14.2	29	74.16	59	45	110.5
1942	29,170	458	10	21.83	448	15.35	15.8	20	44.64	49	30	65.5
1943	28,500	474	6	12.66	468	16.42	16.5	20	42.73	49	26	54.8
1944	27,840	519	15	28.9	504	18.10	17.6	29	57.54	46	44	84.78
1945	27,540	420	6	14.29	414	15.03	16.1	13	31.4	46	19	45.24
1946	29,810	516	13	25.19	503	16.87	19.1	17	33.79	43	30	57.95
1947	30,350	572	22	38.46	550	18.12	20.5	22	40.00	41	44	76.92
1948	30,810	524	14	26.72	510	16.55	17.9	20	39.22	34	34	64.88
1949	30,760	514	9	17.51	505	16.45	16.7	12	23.76	32	21	40.86
1950	30,710	461	6	13.02	455	14.81	15.8	11	24.22	30	17	36.88
1951	30,500	463	13	28.0	450	14.75	15.5	11	24.44	30	24	51.84
1952	30,420	413	9	21.8	404	13.3	15.3	9	22.3	28	18	43.58
1953	30,370	414	6	14.5	408	13.4	15.5	10	24.5	27	16	38.65
1954	30,400	421	8	19.0	413	13.6	15.2	11	26.6	26	19	45.11
1955	30,360	412	6	14.6	406	13.4	15.0	9	22.2	25	15	36.41
1956	30,490	445	7	15.7	438	14.4	15.7	14	32.0	24	21	47.19
1957	30,500	458	4	8.7	454	14.9	16.1	9	19.8	23	13	28.38
1958	30,490	445	8	18.0	437	14.3	16.4	7	16.0	22.5	15	33.71
1959	30,460	488	6	12.3	482	15.8	16.5	12	24.9	22.0	18	36.89
1960	30,570	462	7	15.2	455	14.9	17.1	8	17.6	21.7	15	32.47

TABLE 21
ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN BRIGHOUSE

Year	Population	Maternal Deaths			Number of Deaths from Various Causes and Rates per 1,000 of Population																			
		Puer- peral Sep- sis	Other Puer- peral	Total Death Rate per 1000 Total Births	Whooping Cough		Influenza		Cancer		Pneumonia		Diseases of Heart and Circulation		Vasc. Lesions of Nervous System		Tuberculosis						All Causes	
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Lungs		Other		Total			
																	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1907	22,280	—	1	2.37	9	0.39	5	0.22	15	0.67	26	1.16	40	1.80	17	0.76	25	1.12	6	0.26	31	1.38	298	13.37
1908	22,365	—	1	2.21	—	0.00	6	0.26	20	0.89	31	1.38	46	2.06	13	5.01	31	1.38	11	0.49	42	1.87	320	14.30
1909	22,455	—	2	7.29	8	0.35	7	0.31	16	0.71	29	1.29	33	1.47	25	1.11	26	1.15	5	0.22	31	1.37	283	12.60
1910	22,520	—	3	7.46	5	0.22	2	0.09	27	1.20	18	0.80	24	1.07	19	0.84	24	1.06	10	0.44	34	1.50	264	11.72
1911	20,843	1	1	5.44	2	0.10	3	0.14	14	0.67	18	0.86	35	1.68	16	0.77	24	1.14	10	0.48	34	1.62	258	12.53
1912	20,900	1	1	5.57	3	0.15	—	0.00	25	1.19	11	0.53	37	1.77	20	0.96	27	1.24	9	0.43	36	1.67	294	14.06
1913	20,960	1	2	8.04	—	0.00	1	0.05	18	0.85	29	1.38	39	1.86	11	0.52	39	1.91	6	0.28	45	2.19	284	13.55
1914	21,020	1	2	7.87	6	0.28	—	0.00	27	1.28	14	0.67	43	2.05	11	0.52	34	1.62	9	0.42	43	2.04	290	13.80
1915	21,100	1	2	8.69	—	0.00	4	0.17	18	0.89	27	1.34	49	2.43	22	3.09	22	1.04	11	0.52	33	1.56	331	16.40
1916	19,748	1	1	5.79	2	0.10	4	0.17	30	1.51	17	0.86	42	2.13	23	3.16	27	1.42	12	0.60	39	2.02	316	16.05
1917	19,332	1	2	10.16	—	0.00	8	0.38	19	1.03	32	1.66	37	1.91	18	0.93	19	0.93	12	0.60	31	1.53	299	15.51
1918	19,364	1	1	6.57	15	0.77	59	3.04	22	1.13	27	1.39	45	2.32	22	1.14	32	1.65	7	0.35	39	2.00	373	19.26
1919	21,000	—	2	6.82	—	0.00	28	1.39	20	0.99	10	0.50	41	2.04	22	1.10	26	1.31	6	0.29	32	1.59	295	14.60
1920	20,871	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	4	0.19	28	1.34	24	1.15	42	2.01	23	1.10	23	1.10	5	0.24	28	1.34	271	12.98
1921	20,610	—	—	—	3	0.14	7	0.34	19	0.91	21	1.01	39	1.89	18	0.87	19	0.91	7	0.34	26	1.25	263	12.76
1922	20,670	—	2	6.04	1	0.05	19	0.92	25	1.21	19	0.92	31	1.45	16	0.77	18	0.87	6	0.29	24	1.16	265	12.82
1923	20,390	1	1	7.01	3	0.15	9	0.44	21	1.03	15	0.74	45	2.21	31	1.52	21	1.03	6	0.29	27	1.32	272	13.33
1924	20,100	—	1	3.38	3	0.15	23	1.14	28	1.38	19	0.95	39	1.84	19	0.95	23	1.14	7	0.34	30	1.48	283	14.08
1925	19,920	1	2	10.20	1	0.05	10	0.50	35	1.81	16	0.80	49	2.46	25	1.23	17	0.85	6	0.30	23	1.15	314	15.70
1926	19,440	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	10	0.51	36	1.85	17	0.87	39	2.01	17	0.87	20	1.02	5	0.25	25	1.27	257	13.2
1927	19,380	—	1	3.90	—	0.00	25	1.29	34	1.75	17	0.81	46	2.37	27	1.40	20	1.02	6	0.31	26	1.33	297	15.3
1928	19,460	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	6	0.31	20	1.03	15	0.77	52	2.67	18	0.92	17	0.87	4	0.20	21	1.07	243	12.5
1929	19,640	—	1	4.01	1	0.05	24	1.22	36	1.83	27	1.37	55	2.80	29	1.47	18	0.91	6	0.30	24	1.21	308	15.7
1930	19,640	—	2	8.80	2	0.10	3	0.15	39	1.98	16	0.81	58	2.95	22	1.12	13	0.66	1	0.05	14	0.71	266	13.5
1931	19,940	—	1	4.60	1	0.05	5	0.25	35	1.75	20	1.03	45	2.26	23	1.15	15	0.75	6	0.30	21	1.05	273	13.7
1932	19,740	1	1	7.60	1	0.05	13	0.65	31	1.57	9	0.46	94	4.76	17	0.86	12	0.61	2	0.10	14	0.71	266	13.4
1933	19,670	—	1	4.70	1	0.05	10	0.58	35	1.74	18	0.92	106	5.39	18	0.92	12	0.61	1	0.05	13	0.66	283	14.4
1934	19,550	1	3	15.04	—	0.00	3	0.15	40	2.05	12	0.61	92	4.71	24	1.22	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	274	14.0
1935	19,510	—	1	3.88	—	0.00	3	0.15	38	1.90	14	0.72	89	4.56	7	0.36	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	247	12.7
1936	19,430	3	—	12.99	2	0.10	4	0.20	38	1.96	17	0.87	108	5.56	12	0.62	8	0.41	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1937	30,120	1	—	2.35	1	0.03	24	0.79	55	1.83	15	0.50	164	5.44	24	0.80	17	0.56	4	0.13	21	0.69	447	14.84
1938	30,140	—	1	2.21	—	0.00	3	0.09	52	1.73	14	0.46	183	6.07	14	0.46	10	0.33	4	0.13	14	0.46	404	13.4
1939	29,900	2	—	4.53	—	0.00	4	0.13	61	2.04	7	0.23	228	7.63	46	1.54	14	0.47	3	0.10	17	0.57	476	15.92
1940	29,540	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	9	0.30	47	1.59	18	0.61	126	4.27	76	2.57	10	0.34	4	0.14	14	0.47	462	15.67
1941	29,680	—	—	2.46	2	0.06	5	0.16	56	1.88	19	0.64	130	4.38	67	2.26	14	0.40	3	0.07	17	0.40	446	15.02
1942	29,170	—	1	2.18	—	0.00	3	0.10	47	1.61	13	0.45	124	4.25	43	1.47	13	0.44	5	0.17	18	0.62	394	13.5
1943	28,500	1	4	10.55	4	0.14	16	0.56	77	2.70	12	0.42	141	4.95	65	2.28	15	0.54	1	0.03	16	0.55	467	16.38
1944	27,840	1	—	1.93	2	0.07	1	0.03	52	1.87	11	0.40	114	4.95	56	2.01	12	0.43	2	0.07	14	0.50	403	14.47
1945	27,540	—	1	2.38	—	0.00	2	0.07	65	2.36	12	0.44	153	5.56	60	2.18	12	0.43	1	0.04	13	0.47	418	15.18
1946	29,810	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	3	0.10	72	2.42	10	0.34	142	4.76	62	2.08	12	0.40	1	0.03	13	0.43	430	14.42
1947	30,350	—	1	1.75	—	0.00	1	0.03	55	1.81	10	0.33	166	5.47	58	1.91	13	0.43	1	0.03	14	0.46	422	13.90
1948	30,810	—	—	—	1	0.03	—	0.00	63	2.04	12	0.39	170	5.52	58	1.88	13	0.42	2	0.06	15	0.48	437	14.18
1949	30,760	—	—	—	—	0.00	13	0.42	65	2.11	7	0.23	167	5.43	57	1.85	15	0.49	2	0.06	17	0.55	433	14.08
1950	30,710	—	—	—	1	0.03	2	0.06	79	2.24	6	0.19	188	6.12	59	1.92	1	0.03	2	0.06	3	0.09	430	14.00
1951	30,500	—	1	2.16	—	0.00	13	0.42	56	1.83	17	0.55	189	6.20	64	2.10	7	0.23	1	0.03	8	0.26	453	14.85
1952	30,420	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	74	2.10	8	0.26	152	5.00	62	2.04	4	0.13	—	0.00	4	0.13	388	12.8
1953	30,370	—	—	—	—	0.00	3	0.10	59	2.01	15	0.49	146	4.81	65	2.14	8	0.26	—	0.00	8	0.26	394	13.0
1954	30,400	—	—	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	54	1.77	7	0.23	156	5.13	474									

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1960

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Brighouse

I have pleasure in submitting my fifth Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services for the year 1960. As is customary, the portion of the report dealing with the former service is in respect of the calendar year while that for the Cleansing Service is in respect of the financial year ending 31st March, 1960.

Once again the Department was one inspector below establishment for the whole of the year and, in addition, there was a complete change in the clerical staff. From a perusal of the pages that follow it may appear, at a cursory glance, that all sections of the work have been covered and while it is true that no section has been neglected, nevertheless, it has not been possible to give the attention that I should have liked to be given, and which should be given, to much of the work and in particular to routine inspections of food premises.

On the Cleansing side the year was uneventful but with ever bulkier refuse making collection and disposal more difficult and costly.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all the staff and workpeople of the Department, without whose loyal and reliable services the results given in the following pages would not have been possible.

Finally I wish, once again, to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued confidence, interest and support during the year. I also wish to record my appreciation of the help and encouragement of Dr. Appleton and to thank the other Chief Officers of the Council and members of their Departments to whom on many occasions I, and Members of my staff have turned for information or advice or assistance.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. JENNINGS,

Chief Public Health Inspector,
Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

(A)—Inspections

Total Number of Inspections	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,343
Public Health Acts					
Nuisances—Dwellinghouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	304
other premises, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
Re-inspection—Dwellinghouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	561
others	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Drainage—obstructed drains/sewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	420
Inspections—existing drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	456
New drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Smoke Tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Water Tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Colour Tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	289
Olefactory Tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Cesspools and unsewered premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
Cleanliness of Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Conversions	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Disinfections, re	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Disinfestations, re	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
Hairdressers and Barbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Heating Appliances and Fireguards Act, 1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hotels and Places of Entertainment :					
Sanitary Accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Infectious Disease Enquiries	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Infestation—except rodents	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Keeping of Animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Moveable dwellings	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Noise Nuisances	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Public Conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	313
Rivers, Streams, etc.—pollution	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Water Supply—visits, re	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Water Samples—Bacteriological	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Swimming Bath Samples—Bacteriological	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Schools—Sanitary Accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Public Cleansing Service					
Refuse Collection	.....	.....	.....	.....	745
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	.....	.....	543
Housing Acts					
Inspections—Standard Grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	437
Housing Consol. Regulations	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Re Overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Re rehousing	.....	.....	.....	.....	365

Survey	389
Re-inspections	152
Certificates of Disrepair—Visits	2
Revisits	6
House let-in-lodgings	1
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	
Visits	517
Re-visits	195
Clean Air Act, 1956	
Smoke Observations	186
Grit Observations	4
Plant Visits	105
Interviews	146
Smoke Control Areas—survey and work in progress	2,052
Smoke Observations	3
Re-Smoke Emission	4
Work in Default	36
Smoke Nuisances	81
Pollution Gauges	82
Factories Act, 1937	
Part I	60
Outworkers	14
Shops Act, 1950	
Visits	13
Rag Flock, etc., Act, 1951	
Visits	1
Pet Animals Act, 1951	
Visits	1
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	
Bakehouses	34
Butchers	51
Confectionery and Sweet Shops	48
Fried Fish Shops	16
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, etc.	46
Grocery and General	110
Hotel Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	64
Licensed Premises and Clubs	67
Other Food Preparing Premises	4
Ice Cream—Manufacturers	47
Selling Points	25
Retail Delivery Vehicles	1
Market Inspections	86
Food Hawkers—Vehicles	31

Unsound Food, re	27
Miscellaneous Food Visits	13
Slaughterhouse	575
Sampling: Milk—Bacteriological	214
Chemical	30
Ice Cream—Bacteriological	49
Other Foods—Bacteriological	29
Visits to Laboratory	50
Food Poisoning Investigations :	
Ice Lollies—Bacteriological	19
Milk and Dairies	25
Meetings and Interviews re Work	471
Court Attendances	2
Miscellaneous Visits	1,330

(B)—Summary of Repairs and Sanitary Improvements Effected, 1960

Interior of Houses	
Burst water pipes repaired	2
Walls replastered	11
Steps taken to combat dampness	3
Defective doors renewed or repaired	3
Water gaining access to house abated	5
Flue to chimney repaired	1
Ceilings replastered	5
Smoke nuisance abated	4
Fireplaces repaired	6
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of stone sinks	7
Sinks renewed	1
Defective floors repaired	2
Sash cords renewed or provided	1
Handrail provided to staircase	2
Exterior of Houses	
Eavesgutters renewed or repaired	18
Yard surface levelled	1
Windows renewed or repaired	8
Leaking roofs repaired	22
Walls repointed or repaired	10
Chimney pots renewed	1
Drainage	
Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction	98
Inspection chamber cover renewed	1
Inspection chamber repaired	1
Drains and sewers renewed or repaired	21

Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	22
Soilpipes renewed	1
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	8
Miscellaneous	
Nuisances from tipping abated	5
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	10
Offensive odours abated	10
Sanitary Conveniences	
Flushing cisterns repaired	10
W.C. walls repaired or renewed	4
W.C. doors repaired	1
W.C. pedestals repaired or renewed	6
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	4
W.C. roofs repaired or renewed	7
Privy middens converted to fresh water closets	3
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	3
W.C.s cleansed	1
Water supply pipe to W.C. repaired	1
Flushing pipes repaired or renewed	2
House Refuse Accommodation	
Dilapidated dustbins renewed	205
Walls of dustbin sheds repaired	2

WATER

Public Water Supply

The Borough of Brighouse is supplied with water from the Halifax Corporation Reservoirs and during the year under review regular routine samples for Bacteriological Examination were taken from the various Wards in the Borough with the following results:—

Ward	Number of			Number	Probable Nos.	
	Samples Submitted			Satisfactory	Coliform Bacilli	per 100 ml. B. Coli. (Type 1)
Central	2	2	—	—
Clifton	3	3	—	—
Hipperholme	5	5	—	—
Hove Edge	2	2	—	—
Lightcliffe	2	2	—	—
Longroyde	1	1	—	—
Southowram	4	4	—	—
Woodhouse	4	4	—	—
Totals	23	23	—	—

Private Water Supplies

During the year 22 samples were taken from the private water supplies serving 43 houses and one food premise :—

Number of Samples	Coliform Count per 100 ml.	B. Coli Count per 100 ml.
5	—	—
2	1	1
1	5	1
1	3	3
1	5	3
1	12	3
1	25	3
2	5	5
1	50	5
1	160	7
1	35	35
1	180+	35
3	160	160
1	180+	180+

Based on the classification suggested by the Ministry of Health for non-chlorinated piped supplies only the 5 results included in the first line would be considered satisfactory ones, and 3 of these samples had given unsatisfactory results last year.

Examination for Plumbo-Solvency

Two samples of water were submitted during the year for special examination for plumbo-solvency and details of the examinations are as follows :—

Supply	Date Sample Collected	Address at which Collected	Approx. length of lead service pipe	Result of Examination	
				Lead Contents (Grains per gall.)	pH value
After standing in pipe all night	25.3.60	63 Bracken Road, Brighthouse	45 ft.	Nil	7.1
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	25.3.60	do.	45 ft.	Nil	7.1
After standing in pipe all night	30.9.60	37 Piggott Street, Brighthouse	20 ft.	Nil	7.0
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	30.9.60	do.	20 ft.	Nil	6.8

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Milk Supply

Registration and Licensing

There are 63 names on the Register of Distributors of Milk.

At the end of the year there were on the Register :—

22 Dealers and 7 Supplementary Licences for the sale of
" Pasteurised " Milk.

23 Dealers and 6 Supplementary Licences for the sale of
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk.

36 Dealers and 5 Supplementary Licences for the sale of
" Sterilised " Milk.

With the coming into force of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960 the Council ceased to be responsible for the licensing of Dealers retailing designated milk and the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority took over and were supplied with lists of those dealers holding current licences.

Bacteriological Examination

(a) Milk.

During the year 173 samples of milk were taken in the Borough by Officers of this Department for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. These samples were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue, Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests with the following results :

TYPE OF MILK	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
" Tuberculin Tested " ...	82	18	—	—	—	—
" Pasteurised " ...	26	—	26	—	—	—
" T.T. Pasteurised " ...	29	—	29	—	—	—
" Sterilised " ...	18	—	—	—	18	—
Totals ...	155	18	55	—	18	—

All results of milk samples, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory are notified to the dealer concerned and where a sample of raw milk is unsatisfactory a further sample is taken within a few days. If this is also unsatisfactory in the case of raw milk the results are notified to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries with a request for a visit to the farm premises to check on production methods. It is unfortunate that the outcome of such visits are not made known to the Local Authority. Once again not a single heat treated sample failed to satisfy the prescribed tests.

(b) Cream

Nineteen samples of cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of the heat treated samples two were satisfactory and five were unsatisfactory, while of the twelve raw samples only three were satisfactory and nine were unsatisfactory based on the provisional standard. In each case where there was an unsatisfactory result informal steps were taken to secure improvement.

Brucella Abortus

One sample of locally produced cream was reported to contain this organism and as a result sampling of individual cows at the farm was carried out and eventually the offending animals were detected and voluntarily removed from the herd by the farmer concerned. During the investigations the milk from the suspected animals was not sold raw.

Biological Examination for Tuberculosis

(a) Milk

Twenty-one samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were submitted for biological examination and all were reported as being free from Bacillus Tuberculosis.

(b) Cream

Nine samples of raw cream as retailed were submitted for examination and all were reported as being negative to Tuberculosis.

Chemical Examination of Milk

The work in connection with the sampling of milk is administered by the West Riding County Council's Inspector and myself, the County Council bearing the cost of sampling and also providing any legal assistance necessary.

Thirty samples were submitted for analysis, all of which were formal samples.

One was below the minimum standard of solids not fat and was classified not genuine. A warning was given in this case by the Clerk to the County Council.

The remaining 29 samples were classified "genuine."

				Total Solids	Solids not fat	Milk Fat
Formal Standard ...	...	...	...	11.50	8.50	3.00
Average of 29 genuine samples ...	...	...	...	12.61	8.80	3.90

MEAT INSPECTION

The Co-operative Wholesale Society continues to use the Abattoir of the Brighouse Co-operative Society and one other wholesaler had animals slaughtered there regularly. This is the only slaughterhouse in the Borough now licensed as such. The position whereby most of the meat retailed in Brighouse, other than that sold by the owners of the Slaughterhouse, is slaughtered outside the Borough and whereby meat from the slaughterhouse is mostly for export to Co-operative Societies in other districts still maintains.

In accordance with the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, Section 3 and the Slaughterhouses (Reports) Direction, 1959, a report on the slaughtering facilities was prepared during the year, after consultation with all the interested persons and bodies, also with adjacent Local Authorities. The report was accepted by the Council and submitted in accordance with the procedure laid down.

Briefly the report indicated :—

1. That the Corporation did not intend to provide a new public slaughterhouse.
2. The details of the present private slaughterhouse.
3. The present facilities used by local butchers of whom there were 33. The Brighouse Co-operative Society Ltd., had 13 retail selling points ; while of the private butchers, ten buy animals on the hoof and have them slaughtered outside the Borough and 22 butchers buy their meat off the hook.
4. The future requirements and facilities, and
5. The works and improvements necessary at the private slaughterhouse to enable it to comply with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughterhouse (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

The Report had not been approved by the Minister at the year end but was approved soon after with two small modifications, one of which was that the date by which the work should be carried out should be made three months later than stipulated in the report—that is 31st March, 1962, instead of 31st December, 1961.

During the year 575 visits were made to the Slaughterhouse to inspect meat and, as is now very common elsewhere, slaughtering continued to take place regularly on Sundays.

The following tables give details of animals slaughtered, of inspections and causes of condemnation :—

Month	Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Calves	Total
January ...	17	267	534	129	—	2	949
February ...	12	212	570	185	—	5	984
March ...	10	200	487	149	—	7	853
April ...	16	217	318	128	—	7	686
May ...	17	190	393	116	—	1	717
June ...	11	162	504	72	1	2	752
July ...	7	192	985	77	—	4	1,265
August ...	10	202	1,016	103	—	2	1,333
September ...	13	213	922	132	—	6	1,286
October ...	16	232	996	151	—	2	1,397
November ...	17	198	926	172	—	1	1,314
December ...	16	200	689	305	—	7	1,217
Totals ...	162	2,485	8,340	1,719	1	46	12,753

Carcases found Unfit in whole or in part and Surrendered

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed ...	2,485	162	46	8,340	1,719	1
Number inspected ...	2,485	162	46	8,340	1,719	1
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned...	—	1	2	3	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	1,549	61	—	105	51	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	64.35	38.27	4.35	1.29	3.14	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned...	2	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	123	5	—	—	15	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	5.03	3.70	—	—	0.87	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	56	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	19	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis ...	2.25	—	—	—	—	—

List of Unsound Meat Surrendered at the C.W.S. Slaughterhouse, giving Weights and Causes of
Condemnation in monthly order

Disease	Jan. lbs.	Feb. lbs.	Mar. lbs.	Apr. lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	Aug. lbs.	Sept. lbs.	Oct. lbs.	Nov. lbs.	Dec. lbs.	Total lbs.
Abscesses ...	25	68	68	133	78	63	116	178	110	48	101	141	1,129
Actinobacillosis ...	154	181	82	37	90	151	104	152	110	102	87	208	1,458
Actinomycosis ...	—	—	35	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Angiomatosis ...	—	15	—	25	49	28	15	12	13	41	58	—	256
Adhesions ...	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	15
Ascaris Lumbricoides ...	3	4	—	7	—	—	6	—	—	2	18	7	47
Bruising ...	—	—	5	42	6	—	—	—	25	50	50	93	271
Cysticercus Bovis ...	111	187	87	88	88	125	179	149	194	187	156	69	1,620
Cirrhosis ...	3	14	—	32	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
Cloudy Swelling ...	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Congestion ...	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Corynebacterium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
Distomatosis ...	1,635	787	1,017	898	550	721	723	1,240	1,137	1,331	1,103	1,110	12,262
Dropsy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	73
Epicarditis ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	8
Echinococcus Cysts ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10

Disease	Jan. lbs.	Feb. lbs.	Mar. lbs.	Apr. lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	Aug. lbs.	Sept. lbs.	Oct. lbs.	Nov. lbs.	Dec. lbs.	Total lbs.
Gastitis ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Hydatid Cysts ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	3	—	10	2	—	—	27
Hydronephrosis	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	7
Induration	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Immaturity	—	28	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
Inflammation	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	58
Johne's Disease	—	—	—	15	20	—	—	—	15	—	—	6	56
Melanosis	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	12	—	—	36
Mastitis ...	—	—	—	20	3	22	—	—	—	15	8	—	73
Oedema ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	—	98
Pleurisy	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	10	8	10	—	28	64
Pneumonia	3	—	—	20	12	—	—	4	—	15	—	—	54
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	5	—	—	10	25
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	20	47
Parasites	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pyæmia	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Septicaemia	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	491	655
Steatosis	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Tuberculosis	601	138	275	267	72	109	113	874	719	412	836	91	4,507
Totals ...	2,549	1,602	1,585	1,640	1,007	1,254	1,259	2,626	2,359	2,529	2,419	2,324	23,153

Total Weight : 10 tons 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-54

Twelve persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-54. None of the licences extend to the slaughter of horses.

Food Hygiene

The following tabulated list gives the numbers of the various types of food premises in the Borough :—

Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Confectioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Cafes and Canteens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Greengrocers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Wholesale or Retail Fishmongers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fish Friers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Butchers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Sweet Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Condiment Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tripe Dressers and Retailers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Flour Millers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Licensed Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Licensed Clubs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Ice Cream Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Market Stalls (average)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Soft Drink Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Boarding Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total								458

During the year 34 visits were paid to bakehouses, 51 to butchers' shops, 16 to fried fish shops, 110 to grocery shops and general stores, 46 to greengrocers and fishmongers, 64 to cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, 48 to confectionery and sweet shops, 67 to licensed premises and clubs and 4 to other food preparing premises, and these, together with the visits paid to ice cream premises, food hawkers and the market made a total of 629 visits to food premises during the year.

A list of some of the improvements in such premises and to food handling secured during the year follows, but the list only gives the improvements affected following written or verbal notification of offences, and many more improvements resulted from suggestions of the Public Health Inspectors and from their informal discussions with occupiers :—

List of improvements and unsatisfactory conditions remedied in Food Premises in 1960

(a) Structural

Walls and ceilings repaired	2
Doors repaired or provided	5
Floors repaired or renewed	11
Ceilings underdrawn	1
Satisfactory ventilation provided	1
Sanitary accommodation improved or repaired	15
Sink waste pipes repaired	1
Intervening ventilated space provided	7
Use of unsatisfactory food premises stopped and registration surrendered	1

(b) Equipment and Practices

Cold water supply provided	3
Hot water supply provided	13
Sinks provided or renewed	11
Hand washing facilities provided	10
Wash-hands notices not displayed, remedied	4
Proper facilities for hanging outdoor clothing provided	4
Food exposed to contamination remedied	28
Warnings re smoking in food rooms given	6
Impervious surfaces provided to tables/counters	10
Improved equipment provided	1
First Aid Kit provided	1
Walls and ceilings cleansed or redecorated	41
Floors cleansed and/or recovered	11
Refuse accommodation improved	8
Sanitary accommodation cleansed/decorated	11
Unregistered food hawkers detected	1
Name/address not displayed on stalls remedied	2
Food hawkers vans brought up to standard	4
New fried fish ranges provided	2

The routine inspection of food premises is one most important section of the work of the Department that has suffered as a result of the shortage of inspectorial staff. Taking into consideration the frequency of inspection desirable for the different types of food premises it is considered that approximately 1,300 visits annually would be a reasonable number yet in actual fact it was only possible to make 629 or under half of this figure in 1960.

Market

Eighty-six visits were made to the twice-weekly two open-air markets. There was an average of 21 food traders, including one butcher, one fishmonger, three biscuit stalls, two sweet stalls, two cooked meat stalls, one confectionery stall and three grocery stalls. The remainder were greengrocery stalls. The standard of

hygiene generally complied with that required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, though it was again necessary to visit the market regularly to ensure that some Regulations were obeyed.

Food Hawking

Section 76, West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in force in the Borough and 47 persons or firms are registered to hawk food.

22 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of green-grocery and fish.

5 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of meat and meat products.

8 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of grocery.

11 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of ice cream, and

1 person is licensed for the hawking of fish and chips.

During the year 31 visits of inspection were made to food hawkers while they were selling food in the Brighthouse Area.

Unsound Food

The following unsound food, additional to that surrendered at the slaughterhouse was found unfit and surrendered by food traders :—

46 tins vegetables	15 packets sago	9 tins fish
1 tin frozen eggs	107 tins meat and	142 tins fruit
19 tins soup	meat products	8 tins cream and
8 tins rice pudding	8 meat pies	milk

Unsound food other than meat is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Disposal Works.

Unsound meat condemned at the slaughterhouse remains the property of the owners but is disposed of satisfactorily under the supervision of your Inspectors and in accordance with the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960, as follows :—

- (a) Livers affected by distomatosis only—to a local mink breeder.
- (b) All other condemned meat—to an approved firm dealing in inedible meat for digestion.

Registration of Food Premises —

Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(a) Prepared Foods

Thirty-four premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. The number of visits to the above premises and others where food is prepared was 153.

(b) Ice Cream

Eighty-nine premises are registered under the above Act,

1 for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and 88 for the storage and sale of ice cream.

Forty-seven inspections of the two ice cream manufacturers' premises, where the heat treatment process of manufacture was carried out, revealed that conditions were satisfactory in one case. In a second case manufacture of ice cream ceased during the year. Twenty-five visits were made to ice cream retailers who for the most part deal with the pre-packed product.

A total of 58 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and particulars are given below :—

Produced	No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
In Borough ...	23	18	2	3	---
Outside Borough	27	18	7	2	---
Total ...	50	36	9	5	—

Eighteen samples of iced lollies were also submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported as showing no coliforms in 3/3 millilitre amounts.

Food Hygiene Course

No courses for food handlers, as have been held in previous years, were organised during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

1. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

As in previous years the Council continued to operate five standard deposit gauges and five lead peroxide gauges in Rastrick, Clifton, Southowram, Lightcliffe and Wellholme areas. Details of the results obtained from these gauges for the year under review and also for previous years for comparison purposes are given on pages 25 and 26.

The value of the deposit gauge and lead peroxide gauge has been questioned and towards the end of the year the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research issued a report as a result of which it will be necessary to consider whether or not the above gauges should be retained or whether they should be replaced by the Volumetric SO₂ and Smoke apparatus.

2. Industrial Pollution

(a) Smoke Observations

One hundred and ninety two observations of smoke and grit were taken in 1960. The following is a summary of 173 smoke observations of which records were kept :—

Number of chimneys at which observations have been taken	50
Total number of observations of which records were made	173
(a) Observations of half hour period	84
(b) Observations of less than half an hour	89
Number of Contraventions	48
(a) Black Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 4 or darker) exceeding two minutes per half hour	12
(b) Continuous Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 2 or darker) for more than four minutes	35
(c) Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 2 or darker) for more than permitted period in eight hours	1
Number of Notifications of Offence served	48
Number of Prosecutions	Nil

The practice of notifying industrialists of all observations—good or bad—continues. It is regretted that the shortage of inspectors has limited the number of observations and work that could be done during the year.

(b) Prior Approval of New Furnaces

No applications were received for prior approval of new boiler plant in 1960.

(c) Notification of New Furnaces

Two notifications of new furnaces were received under Section 3 (1) Clean Air Act, 1956.

These notifications embraced :—

1 oil fired Cochran Vertical boiler.

1 oil fired C.I. Sectional boiler (output 400,000 to 500,000 B.Th.U's per hour).

(d) Height of Chimneys

No plans of proposed new chimneys were submitted for approval.

(e) Applications for Temporary Exemption from the provisions of Section 1—Clean Air Act, 1956

No applications were received from occupiers of factories for temporary exemptions of their boiler plants.

(f) Process Exempt from the Clean Air Act, 1956

Seven works in the Borough continue to be exempted from the provisions of the Act and, therefore, come within the scope of the Alkali Inspectorate in so far as the processes are concerned.

The exemptions comprise :—

4 premises dealing with ceramics.

- 1 premise dealing with ceramics and producer gas (no longer working).
- 1 premise dealing with chemicals.
- 1 premise dealing with gas and coke (no longer producing gas or coke).

(g) Progress

During the year a good proportion of the available time was given to industrial smoke pollution and 105 visits were made to boiler plants : 146 interviews were also held with management and staff of firms with boiler plants in addition to the considerable number of smoke observations.

In last year's report, attention was drawn to the fact that half the time allowed by the Clean Air Act for plant alterations had elapsed but that smoke in excess of that permitted by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations was still being regularly emitted. While more progress can be reported in 1960 it will be seen that in 48 instances there were emissions of smoke in excess of the permitted amounts. While in some cases the temporary defence under Section 2 of the Act could be used the observations are a warning that quite a number of firms do not yet fully appreciate their responsibilities under the Clean Air Act.

In July the Chairman of the Health Committee stressed the need for those Boiler Operators with plants that were producing smoke to give immediate attention to the modernisation of their boiler plant or methods and as the year ended the need for industrialists to ensure their plant is capable of fully complying with the standards of the Act was more important than ever due to the ever diminishing period of grace allowed for modernisation.

While there is need for progress, it is obvious at the time of writing that 1961 will see a number of alterations to plants with ever cleaner atmosphere. There are in Brighouse a small number of modernised plants burning both solid and liquid fuels which show what results can be achieved and they are an ever present example to those industrialists who have not yet appreciated their full responsibilities under the Clean Air Act.

3. Smoke Control Areas

The Council continued their very progressive policy in this field and considerable progress was made. From the experience gained in the first Smoke Control Area it became evident that a very great deal of technical and administrative work was involved in making Smoke Control Orders and it could only be carried on at the expense of other equally important duties even if a full staff of Public Health Inspectors and Clerks were available, which has not been the case over the last four years. After due consideration of all the factors involved, the Council, in September, appointed an officer

whose duties would solely relate to the survey and adaptation of fireplaces in proposed Smoke Control Areas. The value of this appointment was soon evident and solid progress has been made.

The following table gives details of action in this field up to the year end.

Area		Approximate Area covered	Acres	No. of Houses		Date of operation of Order
Locality	No.			Houses	Premises	
Rastrick	1	All Borough south of Dewsbury Road and Clough Lane.	160	70	76	Confirmed and operative from 1/6/60.
Rastrick	2	Longroyde (part) Field Lane, Tofts Grove, New Hey Road (part), Lower Edge and Dewsbury Road, including Field Lane Estate.	314	832	856	Confirmed. To be operative from 1/10/61.
Lightcliffe	3	Wakefield Road, Cornwell Estate, Stoney Lane, Stoney Lane Estate.	97	721	733	Surveyed. Order about to be made at year end. Proposed date of operation 1/7/62.
Rastrick	4	Clough Lane (part) Slade Lane (part), Land only in Toot-hill area.	159	36	41	do.
Clifton	5	Between Cricket Field, Boundary and Blakelaw Lane.	511	3	4	Surveyed. Order to be made to coincide with Spenborough Smoke Control Area covering land adjacent to the Borough of Brighouse.

It will be seen from the above Table that No. 1 area had been in operation for some six months by the year end and it is pleasing to report that the occupiers appeared to be co-operating with the spirit of the order throughout this period. It was only necessary to issue two warnings about smoke emissions from domestic premises.

4. Publicity

While no exhibitions or similar publicity were organised during the year a number of lectures were given to societies in the town and these lectures were either expressly on the subject or included references to it. There is no question that as a result of considerable national and local publicity in the press and by other means Clean Air has become a very topical point and is probably more publicised than any other branch of our work.

Deposited Atmospheric Pollution
(a) 1960

	Wellholme Park				Carr Green				Cliffe Hill School				Southowram Church				Clifton : Towngate			
	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January ...	5.20	10.36	6.64	16.99	5.44	3.40	4.85	8.25	5.28	3.29	6.04	9.33	5.20	6.43	6.63	13.06	5.16	3.66	7.24	10.90
February ...	1.92	17.52	3.45	20.98	1.96	10.01	8.91	18.91	1.56	7.95	3.02	10.97	Sample Contaminated				1.60	9.75	3.69	13.44
March ...	1.84	8.43	4.88	13.31	1.84	6.02	3.51	9.53	1.96	5.80	4.46	10.27	1.92	6.30	4.90	11.10	1.76	6.12	7.18	13.30
April ...	1.40	11.68	4.08	15.77	1.36	6.40	5.02	11.42	1.20	5.60	5.10	10.70	1.28	5.50	4.94	10.44	1.08	5.70	4.97	10.67
May ...	1.56	9.72	4.18	13.91	1.80	6.71	4.09	10.80	1.44	6.78	3.99	10.77	1.56	7.13	4.37	11.50	1.56	7.57	4.35	11.92
June ...	0.08	15.27	2.89	18.16	0.72	10.70	2.34	13.03	0.72	6.98	2.62	9.60	0.56	7.59	2.25	9.84	0.60	9.52	3.00	12.51
July ...	4.08	15.77	6.21	21.97	4.46	5.54	7.70	13.24	3.68	6.31	21.61	27.92	4.48	10.67	27.90	38.57	3.36	6.85	5.47	12.32
August ...	5.20	9.23	3.32	12.55	5.40	6.95	4.13	11.07	5.16	4.30	5.27	9.56	5.20	4.08	3.31	7.39	5.16	5.50	5.93	11.43
September ...	2.36	7.67	2.99	10.65	2.44	5.16	2.82	7.88	2.52	8.69	3.26	11.95	2.64	6.20	3.05	9.25	2.32	5.17	3.56	8.73
October ...	4.72	5.01	5.44	10.45	2.20	6.63	2.82	9.46	4.88	4.50	5.00	9.50	4.92	6.76	6.30	13.06	4.80	5.73	5.50	11.23
November ...	5.20	11.15	5.97	17.13	5.40	8.25	5.50	13.76	5.28	7.95	5.37	13.32	5.20	9.08	5.97	15.05	5.16	5.04	5.93	10.97
December ...	3.48	11.98	5.54	17.52	3.52	7.39	5.74	13.14	3.16	5.30	6.58	11.88	3.00	4.84	6.40	11.23	2.48	9.19	5.07	14.26
Yearly Aggregate	37.76	133.79	55.59	189.39	36.72	83.16	57.43	140.59	36.84	73.45	72.32	145.77	†35.96	74.48	86.02	150.49	35.04	79.80	61.89	141.68
Monthly Averages	3.15	11.15	4.63	15.78	3.60	6.93	4.79	11.72	3.70	6.12	6.03	12.15	† 3.27	6.77	6.91	13.68	2.75	6.65	5.16	11.81

Monthly Average for whole Borough :

Rainfall in inches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.30
Insoluble Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.52
Soluble Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.50
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.02

Total Annual Deposit for whole Borough · 153.58 tons per square mile.

(b) Summary of Results since Gauges instituted

STATION	Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile											Average for Period
	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	
Wellholme Park ...	189.39	155.19	147.96	142.09	169.25	159.30	159.31	145.62	141.37	152.90	145.70	155.28
Carr Green ...	140.59	133.87	157.90	155.93	185.49	147.18	144.20	117.64	132.46	145.10	144.40	146.69
Cliffe Hill School ...	145.77	118.15	136.35	129.62	172.26	116.17	125.93	*127.74	142.50	159.60	166.20	141.87
Southowram Church	†150.49	†107.65	132.67	129.08	151.97	116.63	141.77	118.40	130.88			131.60
Clifton : Towngate	141.68	†122.06	153.05	149.84	†129.29	144.40	*105.73	129.19	*115.20			130.49

† Refers to 11 months only.

* Refers to 9 months only.

Sulphur Pollution — Lead Peroxide Method
(a) 1960

STATION			Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day													
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Daily Av'ge	
Wellholme Park	...	...	1.28	1.32	1.22	0.85	0.71	0.48	0.41	0.41	1.69	0.87	1.48	1.46	1.01
Carr Green	...	...	1.94	1.84	1.39	1.12	1.05	0.60	0.55	0.73	1.63	1.31	1.91	2.14	1.35
Cliffe Hill School	...	...	2.09	2.66	2.06	1.52	1.17	0.35	0.62	0.92	1.21	1.03	1.62	1.09	1.36
Southowram Church	...	...	1.52	2.12	1.58	1.13	1.23	0.40	0.57	0.83	0.58	2.50	1.38	1.81	1.30
Clifton : Towngate	...	...	3.61	2.91	1.67	1.57	1.37	0.87	0.99	0.86	0.44	1.32	0.22	2.32	1.51
Total Daily Average			...	2.09	2.17	1.58	1.24	1.11	0.54	0.63	0.75	1.11	1.41	1.32	1.76	1.31

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTALLED

STATION	Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day									
	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	Average for Period
Wellholme Park	1.01	1.17	1.21	1.74	1.52	1.31	1.27	1.26	1.04	1.28
Carr Green	1.35	1.32	1.32	1.64	1.34	0.96	0.99	0.84	0.75	1.16
Cliffe Hill School	1.36	1.51	1.30	1.67	1.56	1.74	1.72	1.24	0.75	1.43
Southowram Church	1.30	1.59	1.53	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.64	1.59	1.43	1.54
Clifton : Towngate	1.51	1.61	1.60	1.86	1.97	1.86	1.92	1.66	1.62	1.73
Total Daily Average ...	1.31	1.44	1.39	1.73	1.60	1.46	1.51	1.32	1.12	1.43

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

Full details are given in the Medical Officer of Health's Section of the Report, but briefly, one representation of an area embracing 10 houses with 26 inhabitants was involved. Fifty-nine houses in the area were demolished and 8 families with 22 persons were displaced.

In addition, nine houses were represented under Section 16. One house was demolished and six houses were closed, three families, with six persons in total, being displaced.

Standard Grants

In conjunction with other Departments of the Council, this scheme has been operated with success and during the year 139 applications for standard grants were made and 129 were granted. One hundred and thirty-five improvements by means of standard grants were carried out in the period covered by this report.

In total, therefore, since the scheme was inaugurated some 18 months ago, 242 applications have been received, 230 have been approved and in 164 cases the works have been completed and standard amenities provided.

It is very satisfying to see old houses with a further useful life in excess of 15 years being provided with modern amenities and it is hoped that as the benefits of the scheme become more widely known, more applications will be received.

There are a large number of houses in the Borough, particularly rented ones, which are very suitable for Standard Grant improvements and it is hoped that owners will continue to make full use of the grants in order to bring their properties up to modern standards so far as amenities are concerned.

Improvement Grants

The Council do not operate the discretionary improvement grant scheme.

Certificates of Disrepair—Rent Act, 1957

The following table summarises the applications received under the above Act in 1960 :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1. Number of Applications for certificates .....	.....	.....	1
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates .....	.....	.....	—
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates .....	.....	.....	1
(a) in respect of some but not all defects .....	.....	.....	1
(b) in respect of all defects .....	.....	.....	—

4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
6. Number of certificates issued	1

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—

The number of applications dealt with during the year clearly show that after the first spate of applications under the Act for Certificates of Disrepair the provisions are falling into disuse.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One person was licensed to keep a Pet Shop under this Act. The licence was in respect of a shop.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

No cases of notifiable animal diseases were reported during the year.

The Council, being an Authority under the Act is responsible for the efficient disinfection of premises and also for the disposal of affected carcasses.

Under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, eleven plants were licensed under the boiling of waste food at the year end.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

It has not been possible, due to staff shortages, to carry out any inspections under the above Act.

There are no large farms nor is there any influx of seasonal workers for agricultural purposes.

No specific complaints have been received of any insufficiency of sanitary accommodation on Agricultural holdings.

NOISE

For some years the Council have had certain powers to deal with noise nuisances under Section 62 West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, and under Byelaws relative to Good

Rule and Government, and these powers have been invoked from time to time, to deal with a small but increasing number of complaints of noise nuisance which have, in the main, concerned either keeping of noisy animals or trade processes. In 1960 71 visits were made in connection with noise nuisances, many being during the evening or night.

The absence of general legislation covering noise was rectified during the year when the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, received the Royal Assent on the 27th October and came into force on the 27th November. This Act was legislated with a very considerable amount of publicity yet it was surprising that it did not bring any influx of complaints into the Department—indeed in the first seven months of the Act's life only one complaint of alleged noise nuisance was received.

With the coming of this Act a Noise Abatement Society, of which the Council became a Member, was formed. The humble dustbin came in for attention as one source of noise that could be eliminated by the simple process of fitting rubber lids, and all bins now supplied by the Department are fitted with such lids.

Five Noise Nuisances were remedied during the year.

These related to the following matters :—

Noise from high speed electric fans reduced .....	.....	.....	1
Noise from use of explosives on ground surface abated .....	.....	.....	1
Noise from sheet metal work at night stopped .....	.....	.....	1
Noise from rotor on bitumen boiler stopped .....	.....	.....	1
Noise from animals stopped .....	.....	.....	1

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The types of Sanitary accommodation existing in the Borough other than fresh water closets are as follows :—

Waste Water Closets .....	.....	.....	4
Pail Closets (including 36 chemical closets and 15 temporary pail closets) .....	.....	.....	162
Privy Middens .....	.....	.....	37

In the last ten years the number of waste water closets has been reduced by 60, the pail closets by 25 and the privy middens by 53.

It is anticipated that in the next year these figures will again be improved as it is intended to try to secure the adaptation of a number of the privy middens to pail closets during 1961. This step will be not only in the interests of those who use these relics of former days but also those who have to remove the contents. One can, however, gain very little real satisfaction in converting a privy midden to a pail closet in these days of space travel !

DRAINAGE

Four hundred and twenty inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers while 563 inspections were made of existing and new drainage.

In 10 instances use was made of the Smoke Test, colour was resorted to in 298 instances, and the Water Test was applied on 33 occasions.

INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION

The following premises were disinfested during the year :—

Infestation	Premises Treated
Ants	1
Fleas	3
Wasps	11
Cockroaches	9
Bugs	2
Earwigs	5
Bees	3
Disinfestation of house on removal	20

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFESTATION

It was necessary to make 47 visits for the purpose of investigating Infectious Disease. All were of a routine nature.

Three houses were disinfested after Infectious Disease.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Part I of the Act

Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	8	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	261	50	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	14	10	—	—
Total ...	283	60	5	—

Cases in which Defects were found :

	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	5	15	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5	16	—	2	—

2. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Particulars	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel : Making etc. ...	13	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	15	—	—	—	—	—

The following is a detailed summary of the improvements listed during the year :—

Sanitary accommodation provided	1
W.C floor repaired	1
W.C. door repaired or provided	2
W.C. seat repaired	1
W.C. pedestals repaired	1
W.C. walls, floors and ceilings cleansed or redecorated	2
Intervening ventilated space provided	4
Artificial light provided in sanitary accommodation	3
Accommodation labelled according to sex	1

The following is a list of classified trades carried on in the Borough in 1960 :—

Aerated Waters	1
Bakehouses	10
Bedding Manufacture	1
Blacksmiths	2
Boot and Shoe Repair	4
Brick Manufacture	4
Building Operations	15
Caravans	1
Carpet Manufacture	4
Carpet Packing	1
Cattle Foods	1
Clock Making and Repairs	1
Concrete Blocks	2
Coke Screening	1
Cylinder Repairs	1
Diecasting	1
Dress Making and Alteration	2
Dyers	5
Electrical Trades	5
Electro Plating	1
Engineering	27
Engraving	1
Fish Meal	1
Flour Milling	1
French Polishing	1
Food Preparation	7
Generation and Transforming of Electricity	1
Gasket and Packing Manufacture	2
Glazed Pipes	1
Gramophone Parts	2
Gut Scraping	1
Ice Cream	1
Insulated Wires	1

Joinery and Cabinet Making	16
Leather Goods	3
Laundering	3
Machine Tools	3
Maltsters	2
Metal Spinning and Stamping	3
Mortar Grinding	3
Motor Body Building	3
Motor Vehicle Repairs	23
Mustard Grinding and Packing	1
Oil Refining	1
Packing Cases	1
Pattern Making	3
Photography	1
Plastic Wire Goods	1
Plumbing	4
Portable Buildings	3
Printing	2
Precast Concrete Blocks	1
Rag Grinding	1
Repairs to Open Cast Plant	1
Road Machinery Repairs	1
Road Tar and Antifreeze Compounds	1
Refuse Sorting and Tin Baling	1
Radiograms (Hi-fi)	1
Radio Parts	2
Radio and Television Repairs	3
Radio and Television (Assembly and Wiring only)	1
Repairs to Surgical Instruments	1
Rubber Pads	1
Rug Manufacture	2
Sack Washing	1
Saw Mill	1
Sheet Metal Workers	6
Soap Manufacture	2
Steam and Hydraulic Packing	1
Stone Trades	4
Stove Enamelling	2
Sugar Confectionery	1
Tailoring	2
Textiles	40
Tiles	1
Towel Repair and Packing	1
Valve Manufacture	1
Washing Machines	1
Waste Sorters	1
Weaving and Washing of Cleaning Cloths	1

Wholesale Fishmongers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wire Cutting and Coiling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Wire Drawing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Wire Goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Wire M/C Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wire Scourers and Filters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wire Winding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Woodworking	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Section 120, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in force in the district and all persons carrying on the trade of Hairdresser and Barber are required to register themselves and their premises with the Borough Council.

13 Gentlemen's Hairdressers

25 Ladies' Hairdressers

are registered. Thirty visits were paid to these premises with a view to ensuring compliance with your Council's Byelaws relative to hairdressing hygiene, and premises and methods were generally found quite satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following Offensive Trades are carried out in the Borough :—

Tripe Boiler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Soap Boilers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

For some years no premises have been registered or licensed under the above Act, but during the year there was one application for registration of premises used in a small way for upholstery of new furniture, which was granted.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

One site was licenced under Section 269 Public Health Act, 1936, for 3 caravans and in addition to this site a further 2 sites were used by Members of the Showmen's Guild for Winter Quartering by 6 and 8 caravans respectively and were not licensed.

In addition from time to time individual caravans were noticed being used for habitation and visited, steps being taken to secure their licensing or removal.

As from the 29th August, 1960, moveable dwellings became controlled by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and the owners of two sites which were found to be subject to the Act were contacted in order that licences and appropriate conditions under the new legislation could be considered in conjunction with the Planning Authority.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The work carried out under the above Act has followed on the lines laid down in previous reports, this Department being responsible for all work except rodent infestation and control in Corporation Sewers which is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department. Free treatment of domestic infestation, where there is co-operation from occupiers, continues and treatments are carried out on payment for other types of premises.

The following table summarises the work carried out during the year ended March 31st, 1961 :—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri-cultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses including Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification ...	2	122	77	201	2
(b) Survey under the Act ...	2	200	112	314	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose) ...	—	261	487	748	—
2. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats — Major ...	—	1	1	2	—
Minor ...	2	61	29	92	1
(b) Mice — Major ...	—	1	2	3	—
Minor ...	—	59	45	104	1
3. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ...	2	122	77	201	2

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Twenty-two routine samples of the water from the Bathing Pool of the Public Swimming Baths, Mill Royd Street, were submitted during the year for Bacteriological Examination. The details of these are as follows :—

	Point of Supply	Plate Count 24 hrs. 37°C Colonies per ml.	Coliforms in 100 ml.
January	Inlet	123	—
	Outlet	3	—
March	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
April	Inlet	1	—
	Outlet	—	—
June	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	11	—
July (1)	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
July (2)	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
August	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
September	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	5	—
October	Inlet	13	—
	Outlet	30	—
November	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
December	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—

The recommended standard for swimming bath water is that no sample should contain any coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water ; and that in 75% of the samples examined from the bath the 24 hour count at 37°C. from 1 ml. of water should not exceed 10 colonies and that in the remainder the count should not exceed 100 colonies.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Health and Cleansing Committee is responsible for the cleansing of privy middens, dustbins, cesspools and pail closets and for the collection and subsequent disposal of salvage, the cleansing and maintenance of sanitary conveniences and the humane destruction of domestic animals ; also for the maintenance and control of the Department transport.

(i) Storage of Refuse

The following are types of receptacles in use at 31st March, 1961 :—

Dustbins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,726
Privy Middens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Pail Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162

Almost all the privy middens and pail closets are situate in areas where no public sewers or public water supplies are available and progress in conversion to more modern facilities is, therefore, slow. On page 89 of my Report, it will be noticed that an attempt is to be made to reduce the number of privy middens and so reduce the unsavoury work of cleansing them to an absolute minimum.

In addition to the pails used at permanent buildings a number are in temporary use at building sites and the emptying of these by the Department reduces the dangers of other less sanitary methods being used.

While some Local Authorities have resorted to the more economical method of emptying pails and dustbins at the same time we have retained the far more hygienic, but not so economical, method of replacing each pail by a clean one, the used pail being fitted with a tight fitting lid and taken to the sewage works for emptying and disinfecting. The little extra cost of this method is surely more than compensated for by the hygienic advantages.

(ii) Refuse Collection

The following table gives the number and types of receptacles cleansed and tonnage collected with previous years' figures for comparison :—

	1960/61	1959/60	1958/59	1957/58
Dustbins	519,203	515,700	477,695	437,239
Privy Middens	975	1,232	1,345	1,321
Pail Closets	8,705	9,043	8,696	9,314
Kitchen Waste Bins	11,035	7,069	5,818	6,119
Weight in Tons	10,312	10,318	9,441	8,928

During the winter months the Borough is divided into four areas for refuse collection while in summer the number of areas is three. Each truck carries a normal complement of a driver and three loaders and one truck serves one district.

For several years the Council has operated a successful bin bonus scheme and the drivers and loaders of the above trucks participate therein.

Another truck is engaged on Pail and Privy collection and emptying of refuse bins remote from the normal collection rounds.

The following table gives particulars of collection by the various vehicles :—

Vehicle	Type	Duty	T.	C.	Q.
S.D. Fore and Aft 23	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,279	5	2
S.D. Freighter 18 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,065	17	3
S.D. Freighter 19 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	1,884	18	1
S.D. Freighter 28 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,093	1	0
Fordson 20	Side Loader	Kitchen Waste Collection	211	11	0
Morris 15	Side Loader	Pail and Privy Collection	386	10	0
Bedford 16	Specialised	Tailings and Cover			
		Vehicle	—	—	—
Dennis 14	Side Loader	Refuse Collection	703	8	2
Bedford 21	Side Loader	Spare Vehicle	211	16	0
Morris 22	Van	Waste Paper Collection	475	15	0
Total ...			10,312	3	0

During the winter months it was generally possible to maintain a seven-day refuse collection of dustbins throughout the district except from those isolated dwellings picked up by special fortnightly collection. During the summer period the period between collections was extended to 7-11 days due to holidays and sickness.

However, it was possible to supplement the normal collections of house refuse for 2 days a week by an additional vehicle and 2 men. This resulted not only in special attention being given to the first smoke control area so that a weekly collection was maintained, but also relieved the other teams of the town centre.

The collection interval during the summer was, therefore, improved and the most frequent for a good number of years.

Refuse collection has proceeded without any incidents of major importance. The number of special visits for the collection of such articles as surplus furniture continues to increase and during the year over 300 special visits were made to collect refuse additional to the normal weekly collection. It is not always the case that such refuse is easily accessible or that it is accessible at all, nor is it always "house refuse," interpreting such definition in its widest sense, that awaits collection. A free collection service is offered for small amounts of surplus bulky items of household furniture but a charge is made where whole houses have to be cleared, particularly if this is for the purpose of selling or re-letting the house.

(iii) Refuse Disposal

Two methods of refuse disposal were in operation in the Borough during the year, namely, mechanical separation with controlled tipping, and controlled tipping alone.

The amounts disposed of and the method of disposal are as follows :—

							T.	C.	Q.
1. KITCHEN WASTE									
	Delivered for processing	...	...	...	...	...	192	15	3
2. ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS									
	House refuse passed through plant	...	...	...	...	...	6,869	4	1
	Trade Refuse tipped	...	...	...	...	...	151	8	0
	Tins from Queensbury and Shelf U.D.C.	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	3
	Tins from Elland U.D.C.	...	...	...	...	...	37	13	0
3. BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP									
	House Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	2,631	3	1
	Trade Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	177	10	0
4. MARSH LANE TIP									
	House Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	643	7	0
	Trade Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Total	...					10,717	10	0

Sixty-nine per cent of house refuse, mainly from Brighthouse and Rastrick was dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works.

Six per cent of the house refuse—from the Southowram area was tipped at Marsh Lane Tip, Southowram, and the remaining twenty-five per cent—from Hipperholme and Bailiff Bridge areas—was tipped at the Bailiff Bridge. Controlled tipping was practised, screened dust from the Disposal Plant being used for cover.

The Refuse Disposal Plant continued to function satisfactorily.

Picking off from the sorting belt manually of every tin individually is a thankless task that can be more efficiently done mechanically and the Council decided to install a magnetic separator during the current year and so bring the plant more into line with more modern practice in this respect. Due to the delivery position, however, the separator had not been installed in 1960/61.

By the year end about half of Atlas Mill Road Tip had received its final layer of refuse and been grassed down. It is felt that the grassing of this tip in recent years has been well worth while as the area has not been affected by weeds to any degree and the area under tipping presents a rather pleasing appearance from Elland Road and Lillands which is rather different from many tips one sees. During the winter nearly 100 young trees have been planted along the river and canal banks and it is hoped that in years to come these will be a worth-while addition to the area.

Bailiff Bridge Tip continues to be used for the tipping of refuse from Hipperholme and, like Southowram tip—which is only used one day a week—it will last for some years yet.

(iv) Salvage

(a) **Waste Paper.** Waste Paper is still collected by separate collection from business premises and by the refuse collectors at the same time as normal house refuse. It is graded and baled with a Powell baler as described in previous reports, and clean paper was disposed of to Messrs. Thames Board Mills as has been done for many years.

Soiled paper from the picking belt was disposed to other merchants at a somewhat reduced price. After some difficulties with the disposal of this grade of paper a satisfactory outlet was eventually found.

The market for waste paper remained good and the sales were only slightly lower than last year, when more paper was sold than in any previous year.

The following are details of the various grades of paper baled and disposed of :—

Grade				1960/61						Percentage of grades sold
				Tonnage T. C. Q.			Revenue			
							£	s.	d.	
Newspapers	...	...	...	182	2	2				26%
Fibreboard	...	...	...	183	14	3	5,699	8	11	26%
Mixed Paper	...	...	...	299	2	2				43%
Low Grade	...	...	...	33	2	1				5%
Total				698	2	0				100%

The waste paper baler purchased in the last financial year was installed in October and is working satisfactorily.

(b) **Kitchen Waste.** Kitchen Waste is collected twice weekly from some 102 bins placed at food premises of all types : There are no communal street bins. The collected waste is sold for processing and in the year under review 192 tons 16 cwts. were collected and sold compared with 179 tons in 1959/60.

The Kitchen Waste is delivered to farmers with approved plants for processing. It is felt that the market for this product will always be somewhat unpredictable and unreliable, being dependent on a number of factors affecting the pig trade.

(c) **Baled Destructor Scrap.** 333 tons 17 cwts. were sold during the year compared with 342 tons 7 cwts. the previous year and of this total 52 tons 2 cwts. were from Elland and Queensbury U.D.C.s compared with 22 tons 5 cwts. last year.

After serious fluctuations in the price obtainable for this item of salvage in recent years the market settled down in 1960 and a consistent realistic price was obtained throughout the year.

(d) **Ferrous Metals.** The amount of light and heavy scrap sold was 25 tons 16 cwts. during the year under review which was some 2½ tons less than the previous year. Like for tins, the demand was consistent, as were prices, throughout the year.

(e) **Non-Ferrous Metals.** 3 tons 11 cwts. were disposed of and this was exactly the same as for the previous year. This small tonnage of some eleven different types or grades of metals other than iron produced a revenue of £380.

(f) **Textiles.** There is a limited market for rags, carpeting, sack-
ing, string and old beddings as our products are mostly in a dirty
state. 69 tons 12 cwts. were recovered and sold but due to the state
of the market the total value of this considerable tonnage was not

encouraging being £454. There was a healthy demand for sacking during the year and the price obtained for string and bagging was higher than obtained for mixed rags. Though the tonnage sold was a record the prices did not reflect this position.

(g) **Screened Cinder.** The demand for this item of salvage declined but a little was exported to Southport regularly. As the process of elimination of older 'type grates in houses, and the use of smokeless fuels, continues a progressive reduction in the quality and quantity of screened cinder is inevitable and the product will shortly be unsaleable. Also some clients' premises are situated in proposed smoke control areas and it is known that their Local Authorities cannot look with favour on this fuel.

(h) **Summary.** The following table summarises the tonnages of the main items of salvage disposed of annually since the end of the war.

Year	Tons per Annum								
	Waste Paper	Kitchen Waste	Textiles	Baled Tins	Scrap Iron	Non-Ferrous Metals	Rubber	Screened Cinder	
1947	...	527	405	44	56	24	2	1	404
1948	...	652	376	45	70	19	2	—	206
1949	...	450	375	56	49	26	2	—	189
1950	...	447	342	39	75	21	2	1	305
1951	...	466	347	46	93	56	2	1	475
1952	...	460	344	46	195	67	3	—	287
1953	...	570	345	55	205	36	2	3	259
1954	...	631	346	54	303	30	3	—	281
1955	...	633	332	61	297	30	3	—	335
1956	...	640	228*	61	323	26	3	—	233
1957	...	666	147	56	340	24	2	—	207
1958	...	620	156	64	315	28	4	—	379
1959	...	712	179	60	342	28	3	2	279
1960	...	698	192	69	333	25	3	1	181

* Communal Kitchen Waste bins withdrawn from streets — September 1956.

(v) Transport

The Department operates a fleet of eight motor lorries, three vans and one motor-cycle and employs a mechanic, all normal repairs and maintenance being carried out in the Department's own garage.

The following are details of the fleet :—

Vehicle No.	Departmental No.	Date of Registration	Make
GWT 568	... 14	... 1.10.47	Dennis
GWT 328	... 15	... 23.8.47	Morris
HWW 788	... 16	... 16.3.49	Bedford
JWR 764	... 18	... 1.11.49	Shelvoke and Drewry
JWT 19	... 19	... 26.11.49	Shelvoke and Drewry
KWW 44	... 20	... 1.6.51	Ford
KYG 153	... 21	... 1.1.52	Bedford
LWT 694	... 22	... 14.8.52	Morris
PWR 700	... 23	... 1.7.55	Shelvoke and Drewry
LWX 573	... 24	... 1.1.53	Ford Van
SWU 852	... 26	... 1.9.56	B.S.A. Motor-cycle
WWT 352	... 27	... 11.9.58	Austin A35 Van
3670 WW	... 28	... 3.6.60	Shelvoke and Drewry

The garage addition, designed to provide accommodation for the larger, new Shelvoke and Drewry, Fore and Aft Tipping collection vehicle, Registration No. 3670 WW (No. 28) which was delivered during the year, was completed and brought into use in June.

(vi) General Review

During 1960 undoubtedly the two main factors affecting the Department were the continued increase in the bulk of refuse to be dealt with and the shortage of labour for that proportion of our staff which is fluid.

Regarding the first factor—this is largely due to an increase in the size of houses subsequent on the replacement of two roomed slum houses by five to six roomed houses, a higher standard of living, household goods and toys which by very reason of their construction or material have a limited life, the tremendous increase in packaging and prepacking, solid fuels giving more ash, the very considerable increase in modern forms of heating not based on solid fuels and other factors. The result is an obvious increase in the amount of refuse, and a refuse that is less dense and lighter than previously. These changes will continue as modernisation and Smoke Control Areas progress helped by all the tremendous national publicity of the gas, electric and oil interests.

On the refuse collection side this changing character of refuse has given rise to the introduction of even larger vehicles and to the increasing use of compaction, while on the disposal side it has generally brought difficulties on refuse tips, and, where refuse

is passed through plants to pressure on the plants. It is very obvious that so far as we are concerned the hopper improvements were carried out only just in time to cope with the present volume of refuse.

Regarding the second point—labour shortage—the Department has a good proportion of employees who have served it for a number of years—indeed 13 have over 10 years' service but there is a small proportion of the employees who are fluid and filling these vacancies with men approaching the calibre of our permanent employees has been an ever harder problem which has not been restricted to Brighthouse—indeed it has been such that a considerable number of requests have been received for details of our bonus scheme for bin collection and in view of similar approaches regularly in the past duplicated copies have been made available.

(vii) Departmental Revenue

The following is a detailed list of the Department's revenue obtained during the year :—

					T. C. Q.	£	s.	d.
(a) Refuse Collection :—								
Trade Refuse Charges	...	...	...			292	5	9
(b) Refuse Disposal :—								
Trade Refuse Charges	...	...	...			116	2	6
Other Income	...	...	...	...		79	5	1
(c) Salvage :—								
Baled Waste Paper	...	...	...	...	698 2 0	5,699	8	11
Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	...	192 15 3	940	18	4
Baled Destructor Scrap	...	...	...	...	333 16 2	2,355	14	9
Ferrous Metal	...	...	...	...	25 16 1	171	1	11
Non-Ferrous Metals	...	...	...	...	3 10 3	380	9	6
Textiles	...	...	...	...	69 12 1	454	6	10
Screened Cinder	...	...	...	...	181 2 0	90	15	6
Rubber	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	3	10	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		15	6	0
(d) Mechanical Transport :—								
Transport Charges	...	...	...	...		372	0	0
(e) Miscellaneous :—								
Sale of Dustbins	...	...	...	...		460	3	6
Lethal Chamber Charges	...	...	...	...		23	1	0
Disinfectants	...	...	...	...			11	3
Totals	...				1,505 15 2	11,455	0	10

(viii) Details of Refuse Collection Costs for the Year
Ending March 31st, 1961

Item	Refuse Collection and Kitchen Waste			Nightsoil and Cesspool Collection			Total		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
EXPENDITURE									
Wages and Salary	7,981	0	2	258	10	6	8,239	10	8
National Insurance	306	1	10	11	2	9	317	4	7
Superannuation	151	16	4	12	18	6	164	14	10
Mechanical Transport	7,647	6	11	437	17	6	8,085	4	5
Disinfectants	—	—	—	41	10	2	41	10	2
Dustbins	401	10	8	—	—	—	401	10	8
Cesspool Emptying	—	—	—	69	2	6	69	2	6
Protective Clothing	61	10	9	1	0	0	62	10	9
Tools and Implements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundry Expenses	25	5	0	—	—	—	25	5	0
	16,574	11	8	832	1	11	17,406	13	7
INCOME									
Trade Refuse Charges	292	5	9	—	—	—	292	5	9
Kitchen Waste Sales	940	18	4	—	—	—	940	18	4
Dustbins	460	3	6	—	—	—	460	3	6
Disinfectants	—	—	—	11	3	—	11	3	—
TOTAL INCOME	1,693	7	7	11	3	—	1,693	18	10
NETT EXPENDITURE	14,881	4	1	831	10	8	15,712	14	9

(ix) Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs,
Year Ending 31st March, 1961

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuse Disposal and Salvage —						
Wages	5,727	7	7			
National Insurance	220	17	7			
Superannuation —						
Equivalent Contributions	114	0	6			
Additional Allowances	70	4	0			
Coke and Coal	21	9	7			
Gas	30	3	1			
Electricity	410	7	6			
Water	19	15	10			
	481	16	0			
Rents and Acknowledgements	12	4	6			
Rates	337	10	3			
Insurance	93	7	5			
	443	2	2			
Tools and Implements	170	2	2			
Repairs —						
Plant and Machinery	231	8	1			
Buildings and Grounds	234	1	4			
	465	9	5			
Protective Clothing	12	0	7			

Loan Charges —								
Loan Interest	...	...	...	...	...	221	5	10
Sinking Fund Contribution	...	...	...	...	...	151	0	0
							372	5 10
Other Expenses	...	...	...	...	...		27	16 6
Tip Cultivation	...	...	...	...	...		52	8 3
Lethal Chamber	...	...	...	...	...		8	8 0
Salvage Purchases	...	...	...	...	...		131	17 3
Mechanical Transport	...	...	...	...	...		810	11 3
Canteen Furniture	...	...	...	...	...		76	3 9
Replacement of Paper Baler	...	...	...	...	...		803	18 6
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay —								
New Garage	...	...	...	...	...		309	13 8
Gross Costage	...	...	...	...	...		10,298	3 0
Revenue	...	...	...	...	...		9,389	2 0
NET EXPENDITURE							909	1 0

(x) Mechanical Transport Costs for the Year Ending
March 31st, 1961

Item	£	s.	d.
COST			
Wages and Salary	4,278	12	0
National Insurance	164	13	5
Superannuation Contributions	85	11	2
Licences and Insurance	636	14	11
Petrol and Oil	1,421	19	0
Tyres	347	3	0
Repairs, etc.	733	2	2
Contribution to Renewals Account	1,600	0	0
Purchase of S.D. Vehicle No. 28	2,608	17	8
	£11,876	13	4
RECHARGED			
Refuse Collection	8,085	4	5
Refuse Disposal	810	11	3
Sanitation and Health	285	0	0
Other Departments	87	0	0
	£9,267	15	8

(xi) Refuse Collection and Disposal — Unit Costs for
Year Ended 31st March, 1961

UNIT COSTS	Refuse Collection		Refuse Disposal		Total for Service
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only	16	3	11	3	27 6
Gross cost per ton, transport only	14	10	1	6	16 4
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	28	10	1	8	30 6
	£		£		£
Net cost per 1,000 population	490		30		520
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1.073		67		1.140

(xii) Operational Statistics — Year Ended March 31st, 1961

Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	7,875 acres
Population at June 30th, 1960	30,370 persons
Total refuse collected (estimate)	10,318 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days in the year)	18½ cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	13,865 premises
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	95%
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including miles by secondary transport)	1½ miles
Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	—
Total refuse disposed of (of which 52 tons were disposed of for other local authorities)	10,717 tons
Methods of disposal (salvage excluded)—	
(a) Crude Tipping	—
(b) Controlled Tipping	31%
(c) Direct incineration	—
(d) Separation and controlled tipping	69%
(e) Other methods	—
	<hr/>
	100%
	<hr/>

Salvage .Analysis of income and tonnage :—

	Income £	Tonnage Collected Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	941	192
(b) Scrap Metal	2,775	363
(c) Waste Paper	5,699	698
(d) Other Salvage	564	252
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,979	1,505
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Trade Refuse	408	329

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

The Department is responsible for the Cleansing and Maintenance of all Public Conveniences.

The following is a list of such conveniences :—

Situation.	Accommoda- tion for Females.	Accommodation for Males.
Back Bonegate	5 W.C.'s	5 W.C.'s 9 urinal stalls
Bradford Road	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Bramston Street	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Bird's Royd Lane	Nil	1 W.C. 4 do.
Bus Station	4 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s 6 do.
Mill Lane	Nil	Nil 4 do.
Crowtrees Lane	Nil	Nil 3 do.
Halifax Road, Hove Edge	3 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Whitehall, Hipperholme	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Stray, Lightcliffe	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 3 do.
Bailiff Bridge	1 W.C.	1 W.C. 3 do.
Clifton Road	Nil	Nil 3 do.
Rydings Park	3 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 3 do.
Wellholme Park	4 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 6 do.
Lane Head Recreation Ground	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 1 do.
King George V. Memorial Park	1 W.C.	1 W.C. 1 do.

No new Public Conveniences were provided during the year but the Back Bonegate Gentlemen's Convenience was modernised. The proposed facilities at Clifton should now be erected in 1961 but the Southowram convenience remains unbuilt. The Committee have had under consideration the erection of conveniences near the Sun Inn at Rastrick but a suitable site has not been forthcoming. The need for new conveniences in Rydings Park has also received considerable attention in conjunction with the Libraries Committee.

Vandalism has continued at Conveniences but not quite on the scale of recent years : in the financial year ended 31st March, 1961, it amounted to approximately £120.

This service is not carried on without cost as the following table will show and vandalism over the years has resulted in a much less satisfactory service being now available to the public than would otherwise have been the case as repairs to repeated wilful damage can never replace the original exactly and are either of different materials or otherwise easily detectable or are made, as far as possible in despair, as damage proof as possible.

The cost of the service for the year ending 31st March, 1961, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
EXPENDITURE			
Wages	811	13	9
National Insurance	31	6	0
Superannuation —			
Equivalent Contributions	10	16	8
Additional Allowances	118	—	1
Equal Annual Charge	—	—	—
Electricity	111	16	6
Water	33	17	2
Cleaning Materials	8	15	6
Transport	104	6	7
Rents and Acknowledgements	8	11	6
Rates	166	10	0
Insurance	7	5	2
Toilet Requisites	25	10	0
Protective Clothing	9	0	3
Repairs and Maintenance	232	14	10
Loan Charges —			
Loan Interest	183	8	10
Sinking Fund Contribution	384	0	0
Debt Management	5	7	
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay —			
Sundry Conveniences	615	0	6
Other Expenses	1	10	4
	2,864	9	3
INCOME			
Receipts	305	7	11
Rent of Weighing Machine Sites, etc.	20	16	9
Bus Operators — Contribution	195	13	8
	521	18	4
NET EXPENDITURE ...	2,342	10	11

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